



Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-195
Tuesday
9 October 1990

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Warsaw Pact Talks in Prague 'Unsatisfactory'

AU0110125190 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech
26 Sep 90 p 1

[CTK report: "Unsatisfactory Results"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Nothing at all was agreed upon in Bratislava and the Prague talks were unsatisfactory. This is how S. Buchlovsky, director of the CSCE and Warsaw Pact Department at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, evaluates the outcome of the two recent meetings of the Warsaw Pact's Special Commission for Disarmament. The commission's assignment is to set maximum limits on the number of conventional weapons individual Warsaw Pact member states will be allowed to keep. An agreement between the Warsaw Pact countries is a precondition for the signing of the Treaty on the Limitation of Conventional Forces and Armament in Europe, which NATO and the Warsaw Pact are to conclude even before the all-European summit in Paris in November. Lubos Dobrovsky, spokesman for the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the other hand, remains optimistic. He is convinced that the Warsaw Pact countries will come to an agreement and that the Vienna talks on conventional weapons will be concluded in time and with success.

Pact Discusses Structural Changes, Arms Ceilings

AU0410085890 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY
in Czech 2 Oct 90 p 4

[CTK report: "On Structural Changes and the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] An informal meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of Warsaw Pact member states was held in the residence of the CSFR's permanent UN representative in New York Sunday evening [30 September]. The meeting was a part of preparations for the two-day CSCE ministerial meeting which opened in New York last night.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the CSFR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the USSR and the GDR state secretary, who participated in a Warsaw Pact meeting for the last time, considered two main ranges of issues: structural changes in the organization and the Vienna talks on conventional arms.

As far as the first range of issues is concerned, the participants confirmed the results of the two preparatory meetings of government commissioners and noted the existence of an agreement of principle as regards the intention to disband the military structures of the Warsaw Pact and change its political structures. Some other issues, such as the composition of the proposed military consultative group or joint antiaircraft defense, remain undecided and will be discussed at a meeting in Warsaw in mid-October.

Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, who spoke about the development of talks on conventional arms, briefed the participants on the results of his

latest talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, at which the Soviet Union accepted a ceiling of 33 percent as the maximum share of one country (the USSR) in the total number of weapons in the region. All participants described this agreement as acceptable and welcomed the fact that progress has also been achieved on the issue of including the air force, including naval aircraft, in the planned agreement.

Certain disagreements persist on the issue of dividing the remaining shares in the overall arms ceilings between the other countries. The demands of some countries, particularly Bulgaria and Romania, still exceed the national limits. The Czechoslovak side presented a compromise variant, which will be considered by the Special Commission for Disarmament at its session in Prague on 9 and 10 October.

All delegations were called upon to come to Prague with a mandate flexible enough to permit the attainment of an agreement and the submission of this agreement in Vienna by 25 October at the latest. It was emphasized that an agreement between the Warsaw Pact countries is an essential prerequisite for the convening of the CSCE summit, which is scheduled to be held in Paris in November.

Warsaw Pact Military Council Meets in Bucharest

AU0410194490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1616 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/10/1990—The Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States met in Bucharest over 2-4 October in ordinary session under the chairmanship of the Armed Forces commander in chief, Army General P.G. Lushev.

Attending the meeting were the Military Council and other representatives of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty states.

The Military Council, pursuant to the resolutions of the June conference of the Political Consultative Committee, examined certain problems of the joint armed forces activities and possible forms of collaboration in the changed conditions.

The atmosphere of the meeting was constructive and businesslike.

Differs on Need for Military Exercises

LD0510191190 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1700 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] At the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland rejected the opinion expressed by Romania, the Soviet Union, and the military leadership that in order for the armed forces to be prepared joint military exercises will continue to be needed. As the first deputy of the chief of staff of the Ministry of Defense said, the countries concerned voiced

their differing views at the latest Bucharest meeting of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact.

Jozsef Biro also stated at the meeting which ended yesterday that it was again announced that our country will leave the military organization by the end of next year.

At the present meeting the Hungarian delegation did not undertake any commitments because the November meeting of the political negotiating body of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest will be the forum which will be the relevant one to decide the future of the military organization. The major general also gave his opinion that it was felt at the meeting that the future of the organization is very uncertain, and its cessation can be expected.

CEMA To Be Dissolved in December

*AU0510180690 Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 2 Oct 90 p 1*

[ADN report: "CEMA Book To Be Closed"]

[Text] Moscow—The die is cast. The oversized book on Moscow's Kalinin Road—the building with this architectural shape has been the official headquarters of CEMA—will be "closed." As ADN learned at the CEMA Secretariat, CEMA will not "change fundamentally," as was unanimously decided in January, but it will completely stop its activities. A corresponding resolution is to be adopted by the members states, whose number has been reduced to nine after the decision by the GDR to leave the community, at the 46th and last meeting in Budapest in December this year. At the same time a similarly important decision—on a successor organization—will be adopted.

The basis of the work and the statute of this "completely loose, new consultation organization" have already been drafted by an international group of experts. Thus, every country will have to declare its membership again. However, it is questionable at this point whether all former CEMA members will take this step. Differences have emerged with the three non-European countries—Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam—which want to stipulate assistance for their countries.

CSFR, Poland, Hungary To Discuss Oil Strategy

*AU0510132090 Prague CTK in English 0925 GMT
4 Oct 90*

[Text] Prague Oct 4 (CTK)—"The idea of a Budapest meeting obviously rests in the hope that joint pressure on the Soviet Union could force it to channel its disposable oil supplies to its traditional customers", the Czech daily for politics and economy HOSPODARSKE NOVINY said today.

It referred to the forthcoming meeting between the deputy finance ministers of Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia due in Budapest on Saturday who will be joined by the finance ministers on Sunday. The only point on the agenda of their talks will be whether it is possible for these three countries to take a joint stance in seeking ways to cover oil consumption.

The paper pointed out that there is concern that Moscow might silently sell oil for hard currency. The Czechoslovak Finance Ministry hinted that the three Central European states might attempt to exert pressure on the advanced countries although maneuvering scope in this respect is rather narrow, HOSPODARSKE NOVINY said.

A joint stand of the three states, however, could produce positive results especially in the liquidation of their surplus in the Soviet Union. Talks between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have come to a deadlock on this point. The two sides have not even agreed on methods of the transformation of the surplus from rubles into convertible currencies, the paper said, adding that Poland and Hungary are in the same situation.

Finance Ministers' Meeting Postponed

*LD0610093490 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1500 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Text] The Budapest meeting of the Hungarian, Polish, and Czechoslovak finance ministers, planned for tomorrow, has been postponed indefinitely. Oil supply problems would have figured on the agenda of the consultation. However, the Czechoslovak finance minister asked for a postponement owing to his illness.

Newspaper Notes Importance of German Unification

*AU0410171590 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT
4 Oct 90*

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA)—In an article on the unification of Western Germany with the Eastern one on October 3 1990, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" points out among others that united Germany is already a historic and juridical fact, constituting a very important event for the German people. The German people experience a great joy and a feeling of national pride, now when after 45 years is again one nation, one people, one state.

With the unification of Germany, one of the most difficult and sharpest problems of postwar Europe is solved. This problem has been several times a generator of crisis, the newspaper stresses. The division of Germany has been one of the main pillars of cold war that characterised our continent for decades on end and which caused sufferings to many peoples and countries, especially the small ones. Europe, the peoples and their security won nothing from the divisions, on the contrary, the rivalries and conflicts augmented everywhere.

The logic of history and the historic right of the peoples are steel-like, "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes. When they comply with right time and suitable manners, even those that seem as dreams become a reality. We may say that the event of October 3, the German unification has an impact not only in Germany but also in Europe and broader.

The unification of Germany proves that history has had and is having its say, the right of the peoples is stronger than the physical wall or artificial quarantines seeking to divide a people, their history, culture, their future. All the attempts of various forces to divide the peoples into parts, to create two peoples out of one, two cultures out of one and even two languages out of one have failed and will fail in course of history. Violence, error, full blockade, theorisations and academic memorandums have been invented and used, they have not been and cannot be capable of keeping artificial walls between the peoples, between the parts of a people, of a culture, of an identity. The peaceful solution of the problem of German unification is a historic achievement, because it testifies that the world might go towards the solution of many problems through reasonable dialogue and political realism, through a genuine perspective vision. The unification of Germany affords Europe and the world with a major historic proof, how to mend various injustices, weighing heavy on the shoulders of the peoples. The peoples should be allowed and helped to decide on their destinies, their future, their existence with the other peoples, in a Europe aiming at the progressive community of the peoples.

Albania, that has pursued and hailed unhesitatingly the democratic processes actually under way in Europe, "ZERI I POPULLIT" underlines, has hailed the right and efforts of the German people for unification. Our country has always maintained a principled stand, reiterating that the German people are a people and a nation. At the same time, our people have always devoted great attention to the promotion of the relations with the friendly German people, a people that have made their great contribution to the progress and culture of mankind. In the speech held at the 45th session of the UN General Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia said: "Albania sincerely wishes that united Germany, which represents a major economic and political power, becomes a factor of peace and stability in Europe and broader and serves the better future of our old continent."

Malile Returns From United Nations

*AU0710142690 Tirana Domestic Service
in Albanian 2100 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who took part in the proceedings of the 45th session of the UN General Assembly, returned home today.

Lazri on Alia's Visit, Meetings at United Nations

*AU0710201690 Tirana Domestic Service
in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Oct 90*

[Interview with Sofokli Lazri, director of the Institute for the Study of International Relations, by television journalist (Gjergji Kule) on the visit of Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, to the UN General Assembly in New York—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [(Kule)] We have read in the press about Comrade Alia's meetings during his visit to the United Nations, but I would also like to hear your opinion about them, as a direct participant in them.

[Lazri] As you said and as has been reported in the press, Comrade Alia met many heads of state and government, foreign ministers, and other personalities such as Turkish President Ozal, Romania's Iliescu, the prime minister of Finland, Shevardnadze, the Chinese foreign minister, and so forth. However, he also met and greeted George Bush, president of the United States; Mrs. Thatcher; Italian Prime Minister Andreotti; German President von Weizsaecker; and others. Some meetings were longer than others: Time and the engagements of many heads of state did not provide further opportunities. However, (?I would like to say) that views were exchanged on many subjects, impressions were exchanged, some ideas and proposals were put forward, and in all cases a mutual desire was expressed for the progress of relations with us. [passage omitted]

Assembly Views Bill To Depoliticize BSP, State*AU0510151390 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT
5 Oct 90*

[Text] Sofia, 5 Oct (BTA)—Today the bill of depolitization of the Army, the police, the courts of law, the Prosecuting Magistracy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was heatedly debated. When submitting the draft law on September 14, President Zhelyu Zhelev said, that it would finally separate the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) from the state.

Having been returned to the parliamentary commissions several times, the draft law has not been adopted yet even at first reading, because of the heated arguments between the ruling BSP and the opposition. The Socialists point out that the adoption of the law would violate human rights. "I am afraid of witch hunting, too," a Socialist said. According to the bill judges, prosecutors, diplomats and people employed in the Army and the police cannot be party members. The opposition insist on the adoption of the law because now many employees of these institutions are Socialists.

"The future behavior of the opposition in the parliament, whether it will continue to be constructive, depends on the adoption of this law," Mr. Georgi Markov, M.P. of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS), told a BTA reporter. In his opinion the Socialists are deliberately protracting the debates by inventing insignificant grounds and pushing the discussion into a purely theoretical direction. Mr. Markov does not think that the BSP parliamentary faction will split when the bill is put to the vote (with its 211 members of parliament the BSP can decide the fate of any bill). "The radicals in the BSP are no radicals at all," the opposition M.P. said, commenting on the rumors spread in the lobby that the radicals of the BSP would cast their votes for the bill.

"The adoption of this bill is necessary for Bulgaria," stated today SDS M.P. Rumen Vodenicharov whose opinions of late have been contrasting the position of his faction and receiving loud applause from the Socialists. "The BSP should realize, no matter how difficult it may be, that the bill is a must," Mr. Vodenicharov pointed out.

Lukanov on Problems in Forming Interim Councils*AU0810153590 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK
in Bulgarian 4 Oct 90 p 1*

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov by Valentin Stoev and Vikenti Marinov; place and date not given: "Government Counts on General Support in the Local Administrations"]

[Text] [OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK] As already announced, interim executive committees have been appointed in 139 municipalities. Since the deadline for finally approving the committees is 7 October, it is clear that difficulties are arising in forming them. What are

the contradictions, and what will happen in cases where it is impossible to reach agreement between the political forces? We put these questions to Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov.

[Lukanov] It is my impression that the differences are particularly severe in those places where the political forces do not sufficiently take into account the relative participation in local political life which emerged in the course of the elections. If any of the political forces claims more seats than are justified, disputes inevitably arise. In those municipalities in which agreement has been reached, this came about as a result of reasonable compromises, with due regard to proportional influence. I would recommend those municipalities who have still failed to reach agreement to learn from the experience of the municipalities which have completed their consultations. They will certainly find something useful for themselves from this experience.

[OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK] In answer to a question about the situation in Sofia, the prime minister said that the government is trying not to interfere in the consultations between the political forces, and that he personally would not like to offer advice from the sidelines.

[Lukanov] In Sofia, I think that the results of the elections must be considered. It is well known that the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] received the most votes in the Sofia elections, and I would consider it normal for the Sofia council to be headed by an SDS representative, with the same principle being applied to other places.

[OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK] Apart from the formation of the interim executive committees, another important question which should be considered in the near future is the submission of the government economic reform program to the General National Assembly. Andrey Lukanov said that he will present the program on 9 October, and on the following day will present his arguments in support of the program.

What are the common features and differences between the anti-crisis program of the former government led by you and the present government's program?

[Lukanov] The program which I presented to the former National Assembly this spring does not differ from the present program from the viewpoint of economic logic. Of course, the former program was much more general; it was prepared during a much calmer period, when the trends had not yet emerged as clearly, and certain things could not be foreseen. Since the new program will be more specific and more radical, it will provide for faster steps in implementing the reform, and I believe that from this viewpoint it will contain more internal energy and internal logic than the former program. Then we talked about the reform as a future prospect, and our attention was chiefly concentrated on short-term measures, which we have carried out for the most part. However, we stressed then that we were merely setting

out our views on the directions of the reform, and that these directions would have to be revised.

158 Councils Appointed

AU0510200290 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1830 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Today Council of Ministers Chairman Andrey Lukanov appointed the interim executive committees of 158 municipalities, in which agreement has been reached to date between all political forces.

Today an interim oblast executive committee was appointed for Khaskovo Oblast, based on a protocol of agreement signed by the political forces in the oblast.

Protocols with differing views have been submitted to the Council of Ministers by 106 municipalities, while nine municipalities have failed to submit protocols.

The announcement which we have received from the government contains a reminder that the deadline for appointing the interim oblast and municipal executive committees and the interim township administrations expires on 7 October. It is pointed out that it is essential to complete the work on determining the composition of the interim executive committees on the basis of agreements reached between the representatives of the political forces and the president of the Republic, and in accordance with the additional recommendations provided in the telex sent out on 24 September by the chairman of the Council of Ministers to the chairmen of the executive committees of the oblast and municipal people's councils.

Socialist M.P. Causes 'Scandal' in Assembly

AU0510203390 Sofia BTA in English 2006 GMT
5 Oct 90

[Text] Sofia, 5 Oct (BTA)—A member of parliament of the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) today caused a scandal at the Grand National Assembly by breaking the procedure and circulating a declaration of a public organization unknown up to now.

Contrary to the fixed routine, yesterday and today M.P. Nikola Prodanov circulated a declaration of a certain National Movement for Civil Peace, Unity and Legality without having filed the document with the Parliamentary Bureau.

According to the chairman and the deputy chairmen of the Grand National Assembly and a number of opposition members of parliament, the contents of the declaration in question was "such a shame for Bulgaria" that they did not give their permission for it to be read. The session was broadcast on the Bulgarian Radio.

The declaration was received at the BTA, too. In it the president of the Republic is rudely attacked in a nationalistic spirit for having expressed one week ago at the Department of State in Washington Bulgaria's readiness

to join the international security forces in Saudi Arabia by sending a limited contingent of volunteers there.

The "movement" nobody knew anything about until yesterday qualifies the president's initiative as an "unreasonable" and an "inadmissible political mistake."

Early this week the Grand National Assembly decided to consider the question of sending a Bulgarian military unit to the region of the Persian Gulf after President Zhelyu Zhelev's coming back from France, i.e. next week.

In the meantime only in Sofia almost 400 men—young civilians and officers—have enrolled as volunteers ready to join the international security forces in the Gulf.

DUMA—the paper of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, some organizations which are close to this party and some opposition parties which have no representatives at the Bulgarian parliament have been trying of late to organize a campaign against the declaration of the president.

Today Mr. Prodanov offered an apology to the parliament for having broken the established routine. A decision was adopted to refer the case to the Committee on Ethics in parliament.

Alternative Socialists Decide To Join SDS

AU0610195090 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT
6 Oct 90

[Text] Sofia, 6 Oct (BTA)—Today the Alternative Socialist Party (ASP), which was founded by Communists who split from the former Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), decided to join the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS). The decision was adopted with a majority of more than two-thirds at the Second Extraordinary Congress of the ASP. The Coordinating Council of the SDS has the right to the final say on the ASP joining the united opposition. It will probably approve the decision made by the Alternative Socialists—that is how they called themselves before the BCP turned into the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP); they ran in the June elections with a list of their own. "You are welcome to the union," said Mr. Petur Kornazhev of the Social Democratic Party which is a member of the SDS.

The decision of the ASP, which probably will change its name too, thus proving it rejects socialism as theory and practice, was taken after a long and emotional discussion. Those who voted against it (they have already declared themselves to be a faction), consider that by joining the coalition formed by the opposition the ASP would lose its individuality. They are also afraid of the extreme right-wingers in the SDS who, as one of the delegates to the congress put it, would never forgive the people of the ASP their communist past.

Both from the platform and in the congress lobby many Alternative Socialists said that at the elections in June the ASP had made a big political mistake by not coming

zout with a list jointly with the SDS. In the forthcoming elections for local authorities the ASP will not make such a mistake, the congress decided.

The chairman of the ASP, Prof. Dr. Nikolay Vasilev, also objects to the Alternative Socialist Party joining the Union of Democratic Forces. He is categorical that they have common goals, but the unification is not strategically justified. In his opinion the united opposition is wrong in refusing to recognize any other opposition forces but itself. "And in some places the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (the formal one) and the Liberal Party-Pernik are strong, they stress their intransigence toward the BSP, and the SDS should not artificially oppose them before the local authority elections," Prof. Vasilev said. In his opinion in many places in the provinces the SDS has no authoritative candidates.

In answer to the question if he would remain ASP chairman, Prof. Vasilev said he would not, referring to reasons of health. I am going to state it at the congress tomorrow, when the new leadership will be elected, he went on to say.

Today other former members of the BCP gathered in Sofia, too. They split from the Alternative Socialist Association faction a little before the 39th Congress of the BSP in September this year, their motive being that "the BSP will never be renovated." Now they set up a Forum of Free Democrats and declared themselves to be a movement. They accept liberal democracy, deideologization and pragmatism as their values and are for the model of the American political system.

Congress Ends, Vasilev Reelected

AU0710193290 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT
7 Oct 90

["ASP Parts With Socialist Ideas"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Oct (BTA)—At the Second Extraordinary Congress of the Alternative Socialist Party (ASP) which ended today Prof. Dr. Nikolay Vasilev was reelected its chairman. A philosopher by education, Prof. Vasilev was one of the university lecturers who in 1988 criticized Todor Zhivkov at a university meeting. He was expelled from the then Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and restored to membership in it after November 10, 1989. Later he founded the Alternative Socialist Party, the members of which are former Communists disappointed with the slow changes in the BCP.

Yesterday the delegates to the congress adopted a decision for the ASP's joining the Union of Democratic Forces. The general opinion was that they were even late with making this decision.

Today the congress adopted the new platform of the ASP. It is expurgated from the "socialist ideas values". In spite of the ASP's initial intention and the long debates, the ASP did not change its name which was to be an indication the party had made a total break with

the socialist ideas. The delegates decided that the party's new name should be discussed at the party sections.

The Alternative Socialists approved declarations expressing their critical attitude towards Premier Andrey Lukanov's socialist government and their support for the proposal of the president for Bulgaria's sending volunteers to the Persian Gulf region.

Beron Stresses Depoliticization Not Negotiable

AU0810200690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1830 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] The Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] held its regular news conference today.

Sharp protest was voiced at the news conference against efforts of discrediting the Grand National Assembly and the president of the Republic.

The declaration of the Movement for Civil Peace, Unity, and Law and Order which appeared at the last session of parliament on Friday, 5 October, was discussed again. It was described as an outrageous document and as an inadmissible attempt at manipulation.

It was pointed that the SDS Coordinating Council has already adopted an unanimous stand on the question of dispatching a limited contingent of Bulgarian volunteers to the Persian Gulf. This stand will be submitted to the SDS parliamentary group tomorrow.

As far as the question related to the depoliticization of certain institutions is concerned, Petur Beron, chairman of the SDS Coordinating Council declared that this is question of principle on which there can be no haggling. According to him, editorial amendments to the draft laws, or extension of the institutions' scope could be discussed, but the law must be adopted. If this does not happen, our future parliamentary cooperation may be jeopardized, the SDS leader pointed out.

Christian-Democrat Opposition Paper 'Suppressed'

AU0510185690 Sofia BTA in English 1814 GMT
5 Oct 90

[Text] Sofia, 5 Oct (BTA)—Today the opposition daily KHRISTIAN-DEMOKRATSIYA (Christian Democracy)—the paper of the Bulgarian Christian Democratic Party (Centre), which has no representatives in the Bulgarian parliament, was confiscated from the newspaper stands. The suppression is probably a result of intraparty contradictions.

The state-run company, which has a monopoly on the circulation of newspapers, received a letter from Mr. Georgi Tsenov, former leader of the Bulgarian Christian Democratic Party (BCDP-Centre) [BKHDp-ts], in which he insisted on the suppression of the latest issue of the

paper. De jure Mr. Tsenov is still leader of the BCDP-Centre and the company complied with his instructions on this ground.

The new leadership of the BCDP-Centre and the newly appointed editor-in-chief of KHRISTIAN-DEMOKRATSIYA consider Mr. Tsenov's decision to be juridically unfounded and hint that there are other political forces behind him. The issue levels severe criticism against President Zhelyu Zhelev and his suggestion that Bulgaria should send a limited contingent of troops to the region of the Persian Gulf, against Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov and opposition leader Petur Beron.

This is the first opposition paper to have been suppressed since last year an opposition appeared in Bulgaria again after 1947. As there is no press law, papers should be suppressed in extraordinary circumstances by a prosecutor's decision.

Forum of Free Democrats Established in Sofia

AU0610204090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1830 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] In Sofia today the Forum of Free Democrats held its constituent national conference. The forum has been set up by the Alternative Socialist Association—Independents. The draft statute, which was discussed today, states that the forum is a nonparty voluntary movement of like-minded people who share the values of liberal democracy, deideologization, and pragmatism, and the universal principles of liberty, ownership, and justice in the organization of society. The Forum of Free Democrats supports the principles of the U.S. political system. Guided by this model, the forum will work for the comprehensive and irreversible democratization of the entire social life of the people. Rejecting socialism as a failed social system, the Free Democrats adopt as their ideological basis the model of contemporary liberalism.

One of the main topics discussed at the constituent conference was the future structure of the forum: whether it should set itself up as a separate political party, or whether it should direct itself toward modern Western trends—the development and further improvement of a contemporary democracy on the basis of a civil movement. The viewpoint prevailed that the Forum of Free Democrats should establish itself as a movement which will accept into its ranks both individual and collective members.

The conference also discussed the attitude of the Forum of Free Democrats toward the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] during the upcoming local authority elections. The address adopted by the constituent national conference states that the new forum is ready to decisively align itself with the SDS in order to make its own contribution for the further democratization of Bulgaria.

The conference approved a nine-member Council of the Forum of Free Democrats, and elected Ivan Kalchev to be its chairman.

Officers' League Appeals for Assembly Protection

AU0710154390 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
4 Oct 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The Rakovski League Raises the Question of Army Officers' Social Status"]

[Text] The current political situation, the complicated socioeconomic conditions prevailing in our country, and the present legislation on the Bulgarian People's Army most urgently require a prompt solution of problems concerning the social status of the Bulgarian Armed Forces officers' staff. This is the essential meaning of an appeal addressed by the G.S. Rakovski League of Bulgarian Officers to the deputies of the Grand National Assembly.

The military profession and the specific problems related to it require several restrictions affecting the rights and freedoms of Bulgarian officers and their social activities as citizens of this country. The legal defense of the officers is not guaranteed either. For this reason a few requests are being submitted to the Grand National Assembly in connection with the future of the Armed Forces and the country's national security.

The appeal demands that legal guarantees for the officers' personal safety and for the normal exercise of their military duties be provided and that the depolitization of the officers' staff be implemented only within the framework of the Law on Civil Servants, that a differentiated approach be adopted in connection with officers' payroll, and that a nationwide social welfare program for officers' families be adopted—especially as regards the families of those serving in distant border garrisons. These are a few of the demands submitted by the G.S. Rakovski Officers League.

Burgas Refinery Head Says Situation Very Critical

AU0610180590 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
4 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] "We are still operating, but the petroleum situation is very critical," Evtim Tsintsarski, deputy chief director of the Burgas Petrochemical Combine, told me over the telephone. "Our tankers are in all the Soviet ports, but there is still no oil."

"We have certain small reserves of Libyan petroleum," said Evtim Tsintsarski. "We have obtained some low-octane gasoline from Romania, which we are using as feedstock. [sentence as published] However, all this only postpones by a few days the shutdown of the last installations which are still refining petroleum. The question of oil deliveries must be resolved as soon as possible at the government level," he said.

Soviet Oil Shipments Delayed*AU0510215090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
2100 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Text] The information broadcast over television and radio concerning the shutdown of the installations at the Burgas Petrochemical Combine have proved to be not quite correct.

Although output has been greatly reduced, the combine still shows signs of life. On 2 October, when the first report was made, 2,300 tonnes of gasoline were produced and supplied throughout the country. However, during the last few days, production has begun to fall, but despite this, the combine managed to produce 1,400 tonnes during the last 24 hours.

According to Evtim Tsinstarski, the combine's deputy chief director, the position at present is critical. At the moment only one installation is operating at minimum capacity. The combine is waiting for a tanker to arrive at Burgas Port with 65,000 tonnes of crude oil from the USSR, but the vessel is delayed. The ship is unlikely to depart from the Soviet port before this evening, and will probably arrive in Burgas on 7 October.

The tanker Bagramyan is also expected to arrive within the next few days from Novorossiysk with a similar amount of crude petroleum, but the ship is still held up, and it will be necessary to withdraw a certain amount of crude oil from the combine in Pleven.

The Soviet side has promised deliveries until the end of the year. According to the October schedule, 550,000 tonnes of oil are planned to be supplied instead of the 600,000 tonnes promised.

Pleven Refinery Resumes Production*AU0610135690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
0900 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Text] Today the Pleven Petrochemical Combine restarted the installation for gasoline production. It is expected that by the end of the work shift a load of 1,500 tonnes of A86-octane gasoline will be handed over for shipment to the depots of the Petroleum Company.

The combine has also received information that the first tank cars loaded with crude oil for refining have left Varna Port for Pleven.

Situation Reportedly Deteriorating*AU0810201390 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1830 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] The situation of liquid fuel supplies for the population has considerably deteriorated over the last days. The capacity of the Burgas petrochemical plant has been reduced to one-third as a result of a shortage of crude oil deliveries. No substantial improvement is expected in the near future.

To avoid having a large number of vehicles in front of the gasoline stations, which causes a great waste of time and causes discomfort to the citizens, gasoline stations of the [name indistinct] Company will sell gasoline to vehicles whose number plates end with even numbers on even dates, while those with odd number plates will be served on odd dates. This regulation shall be applied as of tomorrow, 9 October 1990, until the date of introducing rationing cards for gasoline.

No single vehicle is allowed to obtain more than 20 liters of gasoline at one time.

The sale of gasoline in canisters shall not be allowed as of today.

Despite the existing difficulties, priority will be given to ambulances, food supply trucks, and other vehicles for emergency social services.

Public Protest Against Rationing*AU0810213690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
2000 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] We just received a declaration from the drivers waiting for gasoline in line since 6 October at the No. 7102 Pirogov gasoline station. The declaration reads as follows:

The announcement we heard on Bulgarian radio tonight regarding the introduction of gasoline rationing measures by dividing the vehicles into even and odd numbers, in connection with the Council of Ministers decision, found the people, who are already deprived of sleep, rest, and peace, totally unprepared. This is one in a series of sudden decisions which have become more and more frequent lately.

We insist that the decision should come into force only on 11 October 1990. If this does not happen, we shall block the building of the Council of Ministers. This declaration was signed by more than 100 people.

IAEA Says Sofia Reactor Can Operate Safely*AU0710180790 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
4 Oct 90 p 2*

[Untitled Boris Gergov report]

[Text] The IAEA [International Atomic Energy Authority] experts who completed an investigation of the condition of the nuclear reactor at the Nuclear Center in Sofia issued a statement saying that after reconstruction it will be able to function without danger to the population and the environment. This was announced on 3 October by Professor Valentin Konshin, director of an IAEA department. The experts' final report will be received in Sofia in two weeks' time.

I do not want to connect my coming to Sofia with any attempt to exert influence on whether the nuclear reactor, which was shut down in the summer of 1989, should be started or not, said Prof. Konshin. This is not

the concern of our international organization, which only provides objective examinations by experts. The Bulgarian Government will make the decision, he said.

The commission recommends replacement of the reactor's core and the installation of a new water tank. In addition, a number of monitoring sensors should be fitted. The staff is sufficiently well qualified, and the dosimetric monitoring system is satisfactory. If these measures are carried out, Prof. Konshin continued, the reactor can be restarted. It will then present no danger for either the population or the environment.

Some 400 to 450 research reactors exist throughout the world. About 40 percent of them are 30 years old, like the reactor in Sofia. Prof. Konshin added that the IAEA will probably allocate substantial material funds for the reactor's reconstruction.

Zhelev on Warsaw Pact, Relations With USSR

AU0810131490 Sofia BTA in English 1140 GMT
8 Oct 90

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA)—If the Grand National Assembly decides to send a limited military contingent of volunteers who will join the international security forces in the Persian Gulf region, this will provide a guarantee for Bulgaria's territorial integrity and national security, the Bulgarian president, Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, states.

In the first interview he has given after he completed his visit to the United States and France which is published in today's DEMOKRATSIYA, the paper of the opposition, the president says that up to now the Warsaw Treaty Organization has been a guarantor of the country's security. "But the Warsaw Treaty Organization is already a political corpse. The other guarantee was the bilateral treaty concluded with the Soviet Union, but its empire is disintegrating and Moscow can no longer be a guarantor," the president points out.

He underlines that Bulgaria should seek new guarantees for her national security: observation of the norms laid down by international law, intensive integration with all European structures without any exception, through the United Nations.

When in New York Dr. Zhelev asked the Soviet minister of foreign affairs about his opinion on Bulgaria's intention to send a limited military contingent to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Shevardnadze answered, "It is very positive".

The president categorically denies the rumor that the meeting of Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Bush in Malta was "a second Yalta" and that the spheres of influence were divided between them there.

"There can be no dividing, the Soviet Union is disintegrating," the president says.

He points out that the most serious reason for the catastrophic situation in Bulgaria today is that the previous regime here was closely bound to the USSR.

"Bulgaria is the sole country of the former socialist camp which is fatally bound to the Soviet Union," Dr. Zhelev says. This is crime No. 1 committed by the Bulgarian Communist Party, by the ruling top, against the Bulgarian people. This is due to the servility of our scoundrels. My own opinion is that by the attempt to turn Bulgaria into the 16th republic of the USSR years ago, the dodger Todor Zhivkov tried to shun his responsibility for the coming catastrophe. "They," the president says, having in mind the Communist Party which ruled Bulgaria for 40 years, "have never been interested in the national independence of the country. What they were interested in was only the possibility of keeping their position of a nomenclature". According to Dr. Zhelev the annexation was prevented thanks to the international situation and Khrushchev's more sober thinking.

Commenting on his visit to the United States and France, the president says that "inconceivably many businessmen with inconceivably large capitals show interest in Bulgaria". "They want only one thing juridical guarantees for their investments."

"This is the most important question I've been and am going to raise in the Grand National Assembly," President Zhelev goes on to say.

Zhelev Speech to UN Stresses Reform, Democracy

AU0810102790 Sofia ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME
in Bulgarian 3 Oct 90 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Zhelyu Zhelev at 45th UN General Assembly Session in New York on 2 October]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, please accept my most sincere congratulations on your election as chairman to the 45th UN General Assembly Session. Allow me to wish you success and to express my confidence that your skilled leadership may contribute to the useful progress of your work.

I would also express my gratitude to Mr. Garba, the chairman of the previous session, for his personal contribution to its effective and successful work.

I take advantage of the opportunity to greet Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and to express our high appreciation for his permanent efforts to achieve specific results in the activities of the UN organization in improving its international prestige.

On my own behalf I would like to welcome the Republic of Namibia and the Principality of Liechtenstein as new members of the United Nations' family and to hail their new membership as a further step toward the assertion of the UN's universality.

Mr. Chairman, it is an honor and pleasure for me to appear today at this world forum as the freely elected president of new, democratic Bulgaria. It is an honor because this event occurred at a moment of historical importance, which marked the long-awaited return of a small and long-suffering nation to the family of free nations and sovereign democracies.

The present 45th UN General Assembly Session is proceeding under conditions of radical changes occurring all over the world. We are witnessing the transition to a new state of international relations. Rivalry and confrontation are replaced by dialogue and cooperation, by mutual understanding and sensible compromise. This trend has recently manifested itself on numerous occasions. The more and more frequent high level meetings between leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union, the recent NATO and Warsaw Pact declarations, the constructive spirit of the all-European process in all its dimensions, and the achievement of positive results in the efforts for settling regional conflicts are significant in this respect.

Nevertheless, the democratic revolutions in Eastern Europe will be remembered as the most remarkable events of 1990. This was the year of Eastern Europe: Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia parted from the communist system and embarked upon the path of democracy. My country also played a part in this process, although it developed more slowly than the other countries. Profound, democratic changes which are irreversibly separating our country from communism are also currently under way in Bulgaria.

The prejudice prevails that the changes in Bulgaria are only sporadic, or, at least, not as thorough as in other countries. For this reason, I would like to submit a more detailed account of my people's struggle for freedom and democracy to this prestigious forum today.

The struggle against the communist system began as early as under Todor Zhivkov's regime. Two years before the dictator was overthrown from power, independent associations for the defense of human rights, ecological and intellectual movements, and others began to emerge in Bulgaria. The efforts of the regime to suppress and discredit them were unsuccessful. The independent associations were the first formations of organized opposition against the totalitarian communist system.

Todor Zhivkov's fall on 10 November 1989 marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of Bulgaria's democratic opposition and of democratic processes in our country as a whole. Only a month later the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] was established. It rallies 15 political parties and organizations. I would like to point out that numerous members of the Communist Party also joined the SDS.

The establishment of the SDS, which rallies the main opposition parties and organizations, transformed the

opposition into a great political force which the ruling party could not help taking into consideration.

Dozens of anticommunist mass rallies held in the winter and spring of 1990 and organized by the SDS in towns and villages, broke the ice of fear. The people raised their voices shouting: "Down with communism!"

After the opposition had conquered the squares and streets it forced the communist parliament to repeal Article One of the country's Constitution, which confirmed the leading role of the Communist Party.

As a result of the people's pressure, the opposition forced the authorities to accept roundtable negotiations at which some of the most important issues of the country's political system were discussed. The negotiations lasted nearly three months and were broadcast live on radio and television. They played a great role in the people's education. The ordinary people, especially those in the provinces, realized for the first time in their lives that they do need not be afraid of criticizing and of denouncing the Communist Party, which the totalitarian regime had declared as the holiest of holies. The people understood that they are entitled to hold the party responsible for the crisis and demand that it should withdraw from power.

The successful development of the democratic process caused a severe crisis within the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP]. Forces which were aware of the requirement for reforms emerged within the party. The BCP changed its name from Communist to Socialist Party and adopted some measures for the democratization of its structures. I must point out in this connection that the future progress of democratization in Bulgaria will further depend on the complicated and contradictory processes which are under way in the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP]. There is no doubt that it would be to the advantage of parliamentary democracy in our country if the BSP were to succeed in developing into a modern, Western-type, left-wing party.

As a result of the roundtable negotiations, the opposition imposed its will for holding elections for a Grand National Assembly—a new constituent parliament in charge of adopting a democratic constitution and of passing laws guaranteeing the successful implementation of political and economic reforms.

The opposition won 37 percent of the votes at the first multiparty parliamentary elections in 50 years, which were held in June 1990. Together with the other, smaller opposition party, namely the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], the opposition controls 40 percent of all seats in parliament.

Many people, however, think that the distribution of seats in parliament does not reflect the real correlation of political forces in the country. The fact that young people, the intelligentsia, and the population of the large

cities, the capital included, voted for the opposition shows that it is supported by the most dynamic groups of the nation.

A law on provisional municipal administration was recently adopted. It dismantles the totalitarian structures at municipal level, thus providing prerequisites for the participation of all political forces in local administration. This guarantees that forthcoming local government elections will proceed under equal conditions for all.

A law on the depolitization of the Army, the security organs, the courts of justice, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs is also being discussed. According to the draft law, the employees in the aforementioned institutions will not be entitled to any official party affiliations and will have to abstain from political activities in support of any party whatsoever. This law is exceptionally important for the final dismantling of the communist totalitarian system, considering that it destroys its backbone—namely the symbiosis between the Communist Party apparatus and the state.

The Bulgarian parliament is also expected to pass a bill on privatization and a law on land property, aimed at restoring the land to the peasants who were forcibly deprived in the era of Stalinist collectivization. New laws on banking, trade, and a dozen additional, specific economic laws, which should serve as a legal basis for the transition of our society from a centralized state-owned economy to a real market economy, are also expected to be adopted.

The elimination of the state monopoly in all spheres of economic life, without which privatization and agrarian reform would be unthinkable, emerges as the most immediate and urgent step along the path of the incipient economic reforms.

The implementation of this extensive program is guaranteed, in the first place, by the awakening consciousness of the Bulgarian people, who are firmly resolved to live under democracy and to work under the conditions of the market economy, which is likely to set free their energies and promote their individual initiative. In the second place, the implementation of the program is guaranteed by the will and energy of the democratic opposition in parliament which, with its initiative, permanently stimulates the democratic process and does not allow it to be interrupted.

Mr. Chairman, to describe in brief the picture of my country's present situation, I must point out once more the following facts about Bulgaria:

- The existence of a multiparty system;
- The existence of a democratically elected parliament;
- The existence of a parliamentary opposition which controls 40 percent of the seats in parliament and has political initiative;
- The existence of a free press, radio, and television;

—The existence of political pluralism in the intellectual sphere. We can say, in other words, that a civic society, striving for democracy, is awakening in our country.

All this justifies my statement that Bulgaria is no longer a communist country and a totalitarian state, but that it is not yet a fully democratic country either, considering that it has not yet adopted a new constitution and has not managed to build its economy on market principles. Bulgaria is in a state of transition from a totalitarian to a democratic system, in a state of transition which some people define as a post-totalitarian situation. Nevertheless, the processes under way in our country are irreversible and it is only a question of time before it develops as a fully democratic state, based on a democratic constitution, on democratic institutions, and on the principles of the market economy.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, all these fundamental changes I have mentioned were accomplished within less than a year and could not fail to influence Bulgarian foreign policy. They could not fail to promote a change in its principles, goals, and priorities.

We categorically rejected the doctrine of the restriction of sovereignty, known as the "Brezhnev" doctrine, because this doctrine affected our national independence and, dare I say, it offended the feelings of the Bulgarian people, their national pride and dignity.

We renounced the party principle in foreign policy, according to which the country's foreign relations, as a whole, were entirely subject to the interests and ideology of one single party which had the monopoly on power.

We replaced the rejected principles by others which are in accordance with the interests of a democratic country. Bulgaria restored the principle of full national independence and unlimited sovereignty, which entitles us to the choice of our own foreign political orientation. Our state and nationwide interests replaced the party interests. No political party whatsoever has the right to place its own interests over the interests of the nation.

The principles of realism and pragmatism are important concepts of our foreign policy. Naturally, pragmatism should not mean egotism in our relations with other countries and should not be identified with seeking benefits for our own nation at the expense of other peoples. The opposite is true: We are well aware of the fact that political pragmatism is possible only under the strict observance of international norms of behavior and of respect for other countries and nations, regardless of the question whether they are near, or distant.

This is precisely why Bulgaria so firmly supported the UN Security Council resolutions on the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, and is strictly observing the embargo against the aggressor. Bulgaria is perhaps the most severely affected of all European countries by the Persian Gulf crisis. The blow is even more painful considering that economic reforms are currently under way in our

country and are accompanied by negative phenomena, such as decreasing production, a severe shortage of foodstuffs, raw materials, and sources of energy, accelerated inflation, and increasing unemployment.

Regardless of all privations and distress which the Bulgarian people are forced to endure, we shall continue to denounce the Iraqi aggression and we shall further insist on the restoration of the legitimate Kuwaiti government. We shall further strictly observe the embargo. We are doing all this from conviction and not under compulsion. I think that through its behavior in the Persian Gulf crisis Bulgaria confirmed its resolve to return to the international community as a civilized member.

The unanimity of the UN in denouncing the aggression against a small and defenseless country is impressive. The fact that countries such as the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Great Britain, Germany, and others are unanimous in opposing the aggressor is very significant as such. We consider the behavior of the world organization in connection with the crisis as a model of future global guarantees for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all small countries of the world and as a symbol of the organization's return to its fundamental destination and original role.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, as long as all this is a question of the future and has not been implemented yet, my country is obliged to search for guarantees safeguarding its own national independence, territorial integrity, and inviolability. This question assumes a particular importance today, when the old system of military blocs and imperial relations is disintegrating and the new system is still in the process of construction. Today, our country's territorial integrity is still guaranteed by the Warsaw Pact and by a bilateral treaty with the Soviet Union, but things are rapidly changing.

Considering that all political realities are subject to dynamic and accelerated changes, the only real and reliable guarantee left to us is our loyalty to our foreign policy principles. The new priorities we have selected stem from the aforementioned principles.

In this connection, we should, first of all, mention our aspirations for good, and as far as this is possible, even friendly relations with our neighbors. Such relations should be based on mutual respect and observance of mutual interest, on the principle of recognizing the territorial integrity of all countries situated in the area, on the intensification of economic and cultural relations with each of them on the basis of mutual advantage.

I should expressly like to point out that my country is ready to contribute to improving the Balkan situation. We are firmly resolved to put an end to the crisis in Bulgarian-Turkish relations. I am convinced that the time has come to stop this last cold war in Europe. At the same time, however, I feel obliged to point out that our efforts to reach a better understanding with Turkey

should not mean abandoning our emerging rapprochement with other neighbors in the Balkans. In other words: Let us Europeanize the Balkans and not Balkanize Europe.

In the second place, another priority in Bulgaria's foreign policy should be its opening up to the world by eliminating all kinds of economic and political barriers inherited from the former regime. Without this opening up, we could not obtain modern technologies and investments likely to facilitate our transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy.

Bulgaria's integration with our future united Europe and the comprehensive development of our relations with the United States, and other developed countries, is one of our priorities. This requires our country's extensive participation in the worldwide integration processes. In this respect we are intensifying our relations with international organizations by actively participating in their work.

In the third place, we are striving for more flexibility and spirit of enterprise within the framework of the Helsinki process in view of its consolidation as an international mechanism for consultations and cooperation.

In the fourth place, we are reassessing our comprehensive participation in the United Nations, which we shall further support with all efforts. We think that the world organization could further enhance its role in the contemporary world in connection with defending the supra-national interests of individual member countries and universal peace as a whole.

In the fifth place, we intend to adjust Bulgarian legislation and our new constitution to the requirements of the European Human Rights Convention and to the requirements of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and other such documents.

My country already adopted important steps to guarantee the rights and freedoms of Bulgarian citizens, regardless of their religious affiliations and ethnic origins, and to adjust our legislation to international standards in this area in the spirit of the general human rights declaration. The Law on Foreign Travel Passports, the Law on Bulgarian Citizenship, the Law on Foreign Citizens Residence in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and others also underwent considerable changes.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, as of tomorrow Germany will again be a united state. On behalf of the Bulgarian people, I take advantage of this opportunity to address ardent and sincere congratulations to the German people to whom we are linked by close historical relations. I am convinced that a united, democratic, and prosperous Germany shall be a mainstay of stability and international cooperation in Europe and the world.

Last, but not least, I would like to repeat what, in my view, the world should know about Bulgaria. My country

has irreversibly embarked on the path of modern democracy and market economy. Permit me, ladies and gentlemen, to express the hopes of all Bulgarian citizens, that new Bulgaria shall play its worthy role in the community of nations, rallied by the values of freedom, democracy, and peace.

Thank you for your attention!

BTA Corrects Report on Zhelev, Woerner Meeting

AU0510133890 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
4 Oct 90 p 3

[Unattributed report: "BTA Correction"]

[Text] Krasimir Drumev, BTA correspondent in New York, announced that, as a result of a misunderstanding between him and his source of information, he committed an error in his report about the activities of Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, president of the Republic, during his visit to New York on 1 October 1990. The BTA correspondent had reported on that occasion that Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev met NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner. In fact only Lyuben Gotsev, minister of foreign affairs, and Dimitur Ludzhev, the president's adviser, attended the meeting. The BTA correspondent has apologized to the Bulgarian delegation. The BTA International Affairs Department also presented its apologies for the mistake.

Zhelev Meets Delors, French Ministers; Returns

AU0610145690 Sofia BTA in English 1408 GMT
6 Oct 90

[Text] Sofia, 6 Oct (BTA)—Late last night President Zhelyu Zhelev came back from his two-week visit to the United States and France.

Before his departure he had a meeting with Mr. Jacques Delors, president of the Commission of the European Community. After the meeting Mr. Delors told journalists: "In principle every democratic European country has the right to apply for membership in the EC. But Bulgaria's admittance is not a question that can be solved overnight. And yet we want to associate all European countries in the construction of great Europe. We have already concluded an agreement with Bulgaria on trade and cooperation which is of the traditional type, but in the following months we are going to prepare an association agreement which will symbolize much more markedly Bulgaria's belonging to Europe. It will include not only economic exchange with the prospect of forming a customs union or a free trade zone, but will also envisage regular contacts on political problems and cultural exchange."

According to information received from the spokesman of the Presidency, Mr. Valentin Stoyanov, Mr. Delors said to the Bulgarian president that at its very first session the EC Commission will raise the question of giving Bulgaria urgent aid to help it overcome the difficulties she faces as a result of the Gulf crisis. But on

the other hand the president of the EC Commission told journalists that in the opinion of the EC Commission Bulgaria is not considered to be in more need than other countries, such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary or Poland, for example. He said that the problems of these countries will be urgently considered within the Group of 24 (organization for economic cooperation and development), the members of which are not only the EC member-nations, but other developed countries, including the United States, Japan, Canada, Austria, Switzerland and Sweden.

A lot of problems were discussed at the meetings President Zhelev had with members of the French Government: Mr. Roland Dumas, minister of state for foreign affairs, stated he was fully aware that Bulgaria needs urgent aid and promised to use his influence to draw the attention of the respective French institutions to this problem.

Mr. Jean-Marie Rausch, minister of foreign trade, confirmed France's interest in making investments in Bulgaria and setting up joint ventures, but noted that the progress in this field would depend on the improvement of the Bulgarian legislation.

Mr. Claude Evin, minister of health, asked to be given a list of the medicines and the medical equipment Bulgaria is in most urgent need of and undertook to seek financial resources for helping the Bulgarian health care at an early time.

Mr. Pierre Joxe, minister of the interior, suggested the exchange groups which would contribute to passing on France's experience in keeping public peace.

Mr. Lionel Stoleru, secretary of state in charge of planning, promised to send within a month a group of experts who would study Bulgaria's economic situation and make recommendations as to her transition from a centrally planned to a market economy.

Mr. Alain Decaux, minister delegate attached to the minister for foreign affairs in charge of francophone countries, showed interest in the forthcoming opening of a French cultural institute in Bulgaria and in the prospect of a comprehensive extension of the two countries' cultural exchange.

At the end of the day President Zhelyu Zhelev met other political and cultural figures, was interviewed by the representatives of different Western mass media and had meetings with representatives of the Bulgarian emigrants.

Reportage on Zhelev Visit to France

WA0510182190

For reportage on the visit by President Zhelyu Zhelev to France, including reports on his talks with French President Mitterrand and other officials as well as EEC

President Jacques Delors, please see the France section of the 5 October West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Gotsev Visits London; Discusses Aid With Wright

*AU0610150090 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT
6 Oct 90*

[Text] London, 6 Oct (BTA correspondent)—On his way back from the 45th session of the United Nations General Assembly Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, minister for foreign affairs of Bulgaria, paid a short business visit to London.

He had a meeting with Mr. Richard Wright, undersecretary of foreign affairs of the United Kingdom. The two sides discussed the aid Bulgaria expects to receive from the United Kingdom to improve the bad economic situation in the country and to overcome the consequences of the Gulf Crisis in particular.

The Bulgarian foreign minister gave some explanations about the programme the Bulgarian Government is to submit for discussion at the Grand National Assembly these days. The possibilities for the further extension of the two countries' economic relations were also considered.

The British side expressed its hope that the new laws which are debated at the Bulgarian parliament would be democratic and favourable for the British business and that they would create conditions for making investments in Bulgaria. The two sides stated their shared desire for mutual encouragement and protection of investments, which would be of paramount importance for the stabilization and the further advancement of their economic relations.

Agreement Sets Most Favored Status With U.S.

*AU0710193790 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT
7 Oct 90*

[Text] Washington, 7 Oct (BTA correspondent)—A document of extraordinary importance has been endorsed in Washington—Bulgaro-American agreement on trade which makes provisions for granting Bulgaria the status of most favored nation in the two countries' trade relations.

The agreement is not operative yet, but after the endorsement its entry into force is just a matter of performing some formalities.

The agreement makes provisions for granting Bulgaria the status of most favored nation in her trade with the United States, i.e. Bulgaria will be relieved from expensive duties payable on imports into the United States, double taxation will be eliminated, bilateral trade will be encouraged, concessions will be made in commerce, the settlement of disputes, the activity of the trade representations and especially in stimulating investments in Bulgaria. A joint commission is to be set up which will gather regularly to review the implementation of the

agreement. Parallely, the commission will make recommendations as to the achievement of the goals laid down in this important document.

The Bulgaro-American agreement on trade guarantees stability and opens prospects for the promotion of the business relations between Bulgaria and the United States, which is of particular importance for the future American investments in Bulgaria and their protection. As Mr. Peter Algyer, the leader of the American delegation told the BTA correspondent that the agreement on trade is very important for Bulgaro-American relations, because it is a serious step towards the normalization of the two countries' trade relations. After the agreement is ratified by the parliaments of the two countries, it is expected that the Bulgarian exports to the United States will increase and that Bulgaro-American business relations as a whole will be activated. The agreement will stimulate also American investments in Bulgaria and will help along and accelerate Bulgaria's admittance to the GATT, he said. The leader of the American delegation went on to say that in his opinion anybody who follows the latest change in Bulgaro-American relations can be optimistic about their future. Undoubtedly we will open a door for the Bulgarian export, but you should be in position to offer and sell goods which will be up to the requirements of the market, he said. No doubt, especially in the beginning it will be difficult for you, but in any event good opportunities have been opened for Bulgaria to extend her relations with the United States, he pointed out.

Independent Open Society Fund Founded in Sofia

*AU0810213190 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT
8 Oct 90*

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA)—The Open Society Fund was established in Bulgaria by Mr. George Soros, a prominent U.S. businessmen who has created such foundations in Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the Soviet Union. The board of the Bulgarian fund, which finances programs in education, science and culture, includes well-known intellectuals and political figures.

The Bulgarian Government shares in the financing of the fund's program but does not interfere in the independent decisions of the open society fund, it was emphasized at a news conference which the board of the fund gave here today. A Council of Ministers decree issued at the end of July 1990 entitled the fund to receive donations, to carry out auxiliary economic activities and to have its earnings exempt from taxation.

"I make money in the West and spend it in the East," Mr. Soros said when asked whether he would invest in the Bulgarian economy. He explained that "he is not present in Eastern Europe in his capacity as a capitalist" but in order to encourage the creation of open societies there.

Hungary has come the closest to an open society, Poland is making fine progress, and Romania has the greatest progress on this way, Mr. Soros believes. As to present-day Bulgaria, it is "more open than some other countries," said the founder of the Open Society Fund.

The East European countries are endangered by an escalation of populism, fundamentalism and other adverse tendencies, proportionate to the increase of economic problems. There are inherent dangers in the future development of Eastern Europe, too, according to Mr. Soros.

In Bulgaria so far, the fund has financed a film on the U.S. educational system which is being shot by a Bulgarian crew and has provided scholarships for brief specialization courses and visits by Bulgarian scientists and journalists to educational establishments and scientific forums in the West.

The fund's articles of incorporation list the encouragement of the free exchange of ideas and assistance for the promotion of contacts between the countries of Eastern and Central Europe among the purposes of the Open Society Fund.

Gotsev Meets Saudi Foreign Minister in New York

AU0510185990 Sofia BTA in English 1822 GMT
5 Oct 90

[Text] New York, 5 Oct (BTA correspondent Krasimir Drumev)—The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Saudi Arabia met here for the first time.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, who are taking part in the 45th session of the United Nations General Assembly, discussed the possibility of their countries' establishing diplomatic relations. Mr. Gotsev, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, handed over a draft of a joint declaration on this occasion, and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia, stated that diplomatic relations could be established immediately and then the two countries could carry out mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields.

The Saudi Arabian foreign minister highly appreciated Bulgaria's position on the Persian Gulf crisis. Mr. Lyuben Gotsev invited him to visit Bulgaria next year.

Protests Against Sending Troops to Gulf Reported

AU0810211190 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
6 Oct 90 p 2

[Text] The Bulgarian contingent will not facilitate peace but will only serve as cannon fodder in the new oil conflict. Democracy does not require a blood tax. This Balkan tradition to pay such a tax in order to acquire patronage, assistance, and support has apparently

prompted the president in his attempt to open doors and purses across the ocean, a declaration of 20 parties and movements reads.

The declaration was disseminated yesterday [5 October] during a procession in front of the Presidency against the sending of Bulgarian troops to the Persian Gulf.

The National Executive Council of the Federation of the Bulgarian Socialist Youth demands that the vitally important issue of sending Bulgarian military units to the Persian Gulf be discussed by the Grand National Assembly. Such a discussion should take place only if a UN proposal to send troops is sent to our country, a declaration sent to DUMA reads.

Future United German Embassy's Location Discussed

AU0610180190 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
4 Oct 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Where Will the German Embassy in Bulgaria Be Located?"]

[Text] Yesterday, Karl Walter Lewalter, FRG ambassador to Bulgaria, stated at follows in an interview with Sofia Radio: We will presumably use the building of the former GDR mission to install our new German Embassy which previously occupied two buildings in Sofia.

Germany needs only one embassy in Sofia, just as Bulgaria will need only one diplomatic mission in Germany.

As a result of the accelerated pace of recent events, the officials in Bonn hardly had the time to react with the necessary speed. For this reason, the question about the location of the German Embassy in Sofia cannot yet be definitely answered.

The ambassador also added that the GDR Cultural Information Center has been closed. A branch of the FRG "Goethe" Cultural Institute is expected to open. We are still in search of an appropriate building for this purpose, he stated. In addition to a library, a section for periodicals and newspapers and a collection of phonographic records and tapes should also be available to the public.

The institute is also expected to organize art exhibitions and to hold German language courses in the evenings.

Lukanov Receives German Envoy With Kohl Message

AU0510200090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1830 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Today Council of Ministers Chairman Andrey Lukanov received FRG Ambassador Mr. Karl Walter Lewalter, who handed him a message from FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl in connection with the Day of Restoration of German Unity.

In his message, the federal chancellor thanked all those who had come out in support of the Germans' right to self-determination.

Later in the message, Mr. Helmut Kohl stressed that a united Germany will abide by its moral and legal obligations stemming from German history. He stated that the new unified Germany will be a factor for world peace and the unification of Europe. He rejected war for all time as a solution and way to resolve political conflicts.

Mr. Helmut Kohl emphasized the especial importance of the ties and cooperation between the countries of Central, Eastern, and southeastern Europe which are moving along the road of the political, economic, and social reforms, on the one hand, and Germany and the EC on the other.

At the meeting today, Council of Ministers Chairman Andrey Lukanov for his part welcomed the unification of Germany and voiced his confidence that it would become a special factor for peace and cooperation in Europe. He stated that just as it had been previously, the new united Germany will be an important and promising partner for Bulgaria. In conclusion, Mr. Andrey Lukanov wished success and prosperity to the German people and the new united Germany.

Talks Held With Romanians on Border Problems

*AU0610150190 Sofia BTA in English 2103 GMT
5 Oct 90*

[*"Bulgaria, Romania: Urgent Settlement of Problems"—BTA headline*]

[Text] Sofia, 5 Oct (BTA)—On the initiative of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs a meeting with a delegation of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania headed by its director, Mr. Axente Franciscaru, was held in Sofia on October 4-5, 1990.

The two sides made a general review of Bulgaro-Romanian relations and paid special attention to the serious problems arising from the sharp increase of the number of travelling citizens and the strain at the Ruse-Giurgiu border checkpoint. It was established that

the stream of Romanian tourists has grown several times this year—by September 30, 1990, one million 380 thousand Romanian citizens had entered Bulgaria, while their total number in 1989 was 265 thousand.

Mr. Yordan Velichkov, head of the Consular Department of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who headed the Bulgarian delegation, suggested concrete measures for the most rapid settlement of the problems and the normalization of the situation at the frontier, which the Romanian side accepted with understanding.

The two governments should urgently intervene to increase the number of employees servicing the border checkpoint and to build an adequate material base which would ensure normal conditions for the passengers.

Gotsev Urges Romania To Observe Ecological Pacts

*AU0810213390 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT
8 Oct 90*

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA)—Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, minister of foreign affairs, today received the Romanian ambassador here in connection with the environmental problem in the area of Ruse and Giurgiu. The ambassador was told that despite the common understanding that no hazardous emissions affecting Ruse should be allowed from the Romanian bank until an international expert examination is carried out, the readings on September 17, 20, 21 and 23 showed concentrations of vulcanites and chlorine ions which were from 0.5 to 2.5 fold the maximum permissible limits.

The Romanian side was also notified that on September 18 and 24 the town of Nikopol was affected by an emission of ammonia from the chemical combined works in the town of Turnu Magurele in a concentration of up to 2.5 fold higher than the acceptable levels. In this connection, the minister of foreign affairs insisted that Romania observe strictly the common understanding reached by the two countries' prime ministers on July 4, 1990.

The sides also discussed questions concerning the mechanism of the forthcoming international expert examination.

First Border Police Post Put Into Operation

AU0410104090 Prague CTK in English 1631 GMT
1 Oct 90

[Text] Bratislava Oct 1 (CTK)—The first border police station of a chain which is to form professional protection of Czechoslovakia's frontiers went into operation at Jarovce near Bratislava today.

The system of border police is to be fully formed by January 1993, Colonel Ondrej Petergac told journalists today. Some 6,000 members of the border police, 2,500 of them in Slovakia, will protect Czechoslovakia's frontiers along their 3,473 kilometers.

So far, 80 percent of the border guards were concentrated on Czechoslovakia's western borders. Most of the force was formed by soldiers in basic military service.

Colonel Petergac said that over 500 persons from thirteen countries attempted to cross illegally the Czechoslovak border on the 350-km section with Hungary and Austria in southwest Slovakia during the first nine months of this year. Another 310 have been returned to Czechoslovakia by Austrian police. The majority of these people were Czechoslovak and Romanian citizens but they also included Vietnamese, Cambodians and Syrians. The number of Turkish citizens, mostly Kurds trying to get to West Germany along the so-called Balkan route usually without any money, has increased recently.

Three centres have been set up in Slovakia to provide them with provisional accommodation and food.

Havel Interviewed on United Germany, New CSFR

AU0210134890 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
1 Oct 90 pp 198-211

[Interview with CSFR President Vaclav Havel by Klaus Reinhardt, Dieter Wild, and Rudolf Augstein in Prague; date not given: "The Spirit Won Over Power"]

[Excerpts] [DER SPIEGEL] Mr. President, on 3 October you will acquire as a neighbor a country where five times as many people live as in your country. Relations between the two countries have not always been pleasant, to put it mildly. Do you not have mixed feelings about German unification?

[Havel] No. We have always been surrounded by Germans and this is still the case, regardless of whether they live in two or 10 states. This is our historical fate. I have always said that the division of Germany is artificial because it was the result of Stalinist expansionism. And I have always said that sooner or later Germany will be united again.

[DER SPIEGEL] But are you happy?

[Havel] Yes, I am happy that this has happened. The decisive thing for us is that the new Germany will be a democratic state—we need not be afraid of a democratic

neighbor, only of an aggressive one. And in a very special way we should be happy that this happened in this way—because in 1968 the GDR participated in occupying Czechoslovakia.

[DER SPIEGEL] Shortly before his death former People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann claimed in an interview with DER SPIEGEL that no GDR troops had entered Czechoslovak territory at that time. Was he lying?

[Havel] Yes, he was.

[DER SPIEGEL] Once you spoke of the "1,000-year-old German-Czech drama." Why was this drama so terrible?

[Havel] In the course of history Germans and Czechs did not always live together in misery; there were also many positive aspects, as always between peoples who live close to each other for thousands of years. Times full of conflict are replaced by times during which they work together and even create a joint intellectual climate. [passage omitted]

[DER SPIEGEL] Today a term from the prewar period is emerging again: "Central Europe." In the past this was understood as an alliance of eastern and southeastern European states under German hegemony at one time, and as an alliance for the protection of these states against the Russians and Germans at another time. Is "Central Europe" still a realistic concept?

[Havel] Today I see Central Europe as a specific test site, where many peoples and groups live together. This mixture of ethnic nationalities is characteristic and determining for Central Europe, even though it is not the only determining factor. But there is no other such specific region except for Central Europe. Here it happens again and again that one or the other people tires of playing a dominating role. Now, after practically all Central European countries have freed themselves from the totalitarian system, this is hopefully over. [passage omitted]

[DER SPIEGEL] German unification became possible only because of the catastrophic failure of socialism in Eastern Europe. How do you explain the collapse?

[Havel] I have always considered it a historical necessity; the only question was when it would happen and under what circumstances. Great political merit in this respect goes to Mikhail Gorbachev's policy in the Soviet Union: It initiated the entire process. He probably did not suspect what forces he would free and probably he is sometimes surprised himself. In any case, perestroika has accelerated the peoples' efforts for emancipation.

[DER SPIEGEL] However, if Mikhail Gorbachev had not come....

[Havel] ...then all this might have taken some more dramatic course. The dominance of the Soviet empire over the European East was something unnatural; it could not last forever—all the more so since the system

was doomed to an accelerating economic decline because of its very nature, a decline, which, of course, had a great influence on the development.

[DER SPIEGEL] One of your most important associates, Alexander Dubcek, still professes allegiance to the socialism with a human face of 1968. What ties do you have with this reform communist?

[Havel] The political leaders of today's CSFR want nothing more than a free, independent state, a democratic system with a functioning market economy. Basically, we agree but, of course, there are differences, a range of various opinions—as in the West.

[DER SPIEGEL] What would you call yourself? Is Vaclav Havel a radical democrat, a liberal, a socialist?

[Havel] The president is asked this question very often, and always his answer is not quite clear because he is against such ideological distinctions. In any case, I consider myself a democrat and this is also how I feel. Of course, I am able to articulate my ideas about the future of our state, but I do not want to be placed in one specific pigeonhole. This is a job I would like to leave to those whose business it is to categorize others.

[DER SPIEGEL] Let us assume that there was a party politician Havel (who does not exist). Does he know a party where he would work in this case?

[Havel] A very long time ago I promised myself never to join a party, and I have been able to stick to this line. Of course, I participated in the founding of the Civic Forum, but this is not a party in the truest sense of the word but a broad, antitotalitarian mass movement, a colorful community of people of very different directions, from the left to the right. This is still the case. I feel linked with this Civic Forum by an umbilical cord, even though, as president, I no longer interfere in its work.

[DER SPIEGEL] And if you were not the president?

[Havel] If I then had to face the question of whether to join a party, I would probably not do it—no, certainly not.

[DER SPIEGEL] "Democracy without parties" plays a great role in your writings. You have developed the theses that in modern society it is politically useful to elect people who are independent of party apparatuses. However, is the danger of manipulating the individual in such a system not sometimes even greater than in the world of the apparatuses?

[Havel] Political parties probably have to exist; so far nothing better has been invented in democracy. Therefore, I myself have advocated restricting the rule of the party so that people are put more into the foreground. I recommend this for our future election law, for instance. Then it is not good that someone who is less qualified has greater opportunities because he is loyal to a party

bureaucracy than someone who is much more qualified but is not considered sufficiently loyal by the party bureaucracy.

[DER SPIEGEL] We understand you because the parties in the FRG—and now in the slightly bigger FRG—have adopted a role which is not envisaged by the Basic Law. We experience the disadvantages of this party state almost daily.

[Havel] Sometimes I also get the feeling that German politics is too much determined by the parties. I have a high regard for German politicians—Willy Brandt, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and Helmut Kohl. What I say is not directed against any one of them. But it seems to me that the importance of the parties in Germany is greater than is healthy. This we have also seen in connection with reunification.

[DER SPIEGEL] In which respect?

[Havel] I am not talking about the basic principle of German unity, but one has to say that party goals also played a role in the unification treaty, and this did not seem to be good in my view. In my view, it would be wrong if the party system of the FRG were now to be transferred completely to what is now the GDR.

[DER SPIEGEL] In your book "Long-Distance Interrogation" you say that your vocation is rather to warn than to instruct. What is it that you are warning against today, as the president?

[Havel] If you mean our country, there is a long list of dangers that I am warning against. This country is living through a very complicated time, since the old system collapsed but the new has not yet been developed. In such a transitional period societal and social turbulences develop. The worst, basic danger probably lies in our own bad qualities, both in those that we received from heaven and those that the totalitarian regime trained us in.

[DER SPIEGEL] In contrast to the FRG president, who draws his great authority exclusively from his own personality, you are also a president who interferes in the executive branch. Is this permitted?

[Havel] First of all: There is a big difference between the position of the FRG president and the CSFR president. In our country the president has considerably more rights granted by the Constitution. However, I agree with your assessment that Richard von Weizsaecker is a strong, integrating personality; therefore, I feel so close to him. Perhaps I may even call myself his friend. [passage omitted]

[DER SPIEGEL] Compared with other East European states, your country has the lowest debts in the West. Instead, your industrial facilities are completely obsolete and production is declining. Do you want to incur new debts to buy new machines, or do you want to continue saving?

[Havel] The radical changes in the entire economy, which we are aiming for, are following a specific concept, the individual steps of which the government has been trying to harmonize after some months of discussions. In this connection, one of the most important aspects was that the CSFR does not incur too many debts and that inflation is not rising too much, because this would result in unemployment that is too high. We are trying to carry out the complicated economic changes while constantly taking into consideration the social consequences. We have to make sacrifices, and we would be happy if these sacrifices were as small as possible. Therefore, we do not want our country to incur too many debts.

[DER SPIEGEL] The EC has promised you help, but do you not need membership?

[Havel] Last week a very intensive meeting with EC Commission President Jacques Delors took place here. We discussed the fact that the association agreement between the EC and ourselves could be concluded as soon as next year and that we could become a full EC member at a very early time. However, I cannot yet say when at this moment. Our premier estimates that we might manage by the end of the millennium to be economically prepared for joining the EC. [passage omitted]

[DER SPIEGEL] After the disaster of the communists in Eastern Europe, has the term socialism now been discredited for the unforeseeable future?

[Havel] It is very discredited at the moment; it has become the personification of bad government and has lost both its suggestive power and its contents. At the moment one does not even know what the term socialism really wants to say, and I do not know whether there will be any renewal in the future. I do not say that this will not ever happen. Perhaps a social democratic party can give this term back its contents, but this will probably take a long time.

[DER SPIEGEL] The ethnic differences between the Czechs and Slovaks are far greater than the ethnic differences in Germany, for instance. The state of President Tomas Masaryk hardly had a chance in this respect. Would the explosive power not have become destructive sooner or later? The fact that it happened in such a terrible way, is a different matter entirely....

[Havel] In contrast to you, I think that the problems of the first Czech Republic in the fields of human rights and the rights of ethnic groups could probably have been solved. But history did not give us the opportunity. Masaryk said: "Give me 50 years and I give you a stable, prosperous country." He only got 17 years.

[DER SPIEGEL] What can the president do today so that the ethnic conflict does not get out of control?

[Havel] The president can and should have an integrating function in this matter; he should be the symbol of unity. But it would not be good if the decision of our

two peoples to live in one state depended on one single person. And this is not the case, either: The federal parliament and the Federal Government also have their tasks. I am convinced that we will fulfill them to the full satisfaction of both peoples. [passage omitted]

[DER SPIEGEL] May we pass on a wish from Vaclav Havel to the Germans on their unification? What does he wish Germany and how does he wish Germany to be?

[Havel] I am convinced that the reunited Germany will be a similarly prosperous, democratic state as the FRG has been so far. And I wish the Germans success in their unification, taking place without any great tragedies, if possible—social or otherwise. If a democratic and just society has developed in this big state after long decades or even centuries, Germany has made good use of its opportunities. I am firmly convinced that it will indeed make good use of them.

[DER SPIEGEL] Mr. President, thank you for this interview.

Calfa Explains Oil Situation to USSR Envoy

*LD0410131790 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak
1100 GMT 4 Oct 90*

[Text] Today federal Premier Marian Calfa received Boris Pankin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and informed him about the critical situation regarding oil supplies. He acquainted him with the fact that even the minimum daily quotas of oil, which are technologically essential for sustaining the continual work of processing plants, are not being supplied from the Soviet Union.

Federal Premier Marian Calfa has therefore asked, through the Soviet ambassador on behalf of the president of the republic and on his own behalf, to be received by the highest Soviet representatives. According to Marian Calfa's proposal the talks on oil supplies should take place as soon as this weekend.

Government Agrees to Regulate Oil Supplies

*LD0510013790 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT
4 Oct 90*

[Text] Prague Oct 4 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Government agreed at its regular session here today that it is necessary to take regulatory measures in connection with declining oil supplies from the USSR and rocketing oil prices in world markets.

Economy Minister Vladimir Dlouhy was charged to work out in cooperation with national governments' ministers a proposal for concrete measures.

The government approved a preliminary informative document concerning conditions of management in 1991 which is destined for production and other organizations.

The ministers also discussed a draft bill on employment under which every citizen has the right to a suitable job corresponding to his health condition, age, qualification, abilities, length of previous employment and accommodation possibilities. The draft also provides for material security for job seekers which would be granted to everybody who was employed for about 12 months in the past three years. The benefits would be paid for one year—60 per cent of the average net wage in the first six months and at least 50 per cent in the remaining period.

The package of measures against illegal money changing, approved by the government, provides for decreasing the range of exchange rates of from the present 10 to 13 per cent.

Extra-bank and officially licenced private exchange offices will be allowed to sell to Czechoslovak citizens foreign currency within the limit set for trips abroad which will be raised to 5,000 crowns (from today's 2,000) as from January 1, 1991.

The government also approved extending the penal law by a paragraph on illegal money changing under which illegal dealers can be punished with prison sentences of up to two years or forfeiture of his possessions. If he commits such a crime as a member of an organized group or for lucrative purposes, he may face prison sentences of six months to five years. If he makes an enormous profit, he may be put in prison for two to eight years. The amendment must still be approved by parliament.

Official Explains Cutbacks in Soviet Oil Supplies

AU0510150590 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO
in Czech 2 Oct 90 p 1

[Report on interview with Engineer L. Martak, deputy minister of foreign trade, by Martin Fuk; place and date not given: "Crude Oil: The Negotiations Are Not Over"]

[Excerpts] [Fuk] Under the signed contract, the Soviet Union was to supply 16.6 million tonnes of crude oil to Czechoslovakia this year. By how much will these supplies be cut?

[Martak] We expect the supplies to be cut by about 4 million tonnes.

[Fuk] At the beginning of the current oil crisis, several contradictory statements were published about the application of sanctions. Shall we insist on the payment of a fine or not?

[Martak] Under the general terms of deliveries valid in CEMA, the right to impose sanctions on a supplier who does not fulfill a contract is limited to eight percent of the value of the goods which were not delivered. We are of the opinion that the Soviet Union should supply what it owes us with a delay, in 1991.

[Fuk] Does the Soviet side agree with this?

[Martak] It is our demand.

[Fuk] Despite the substantial cutbacks in Soviet crude oil deliveries, last week Moscow PRAVDA called for closing the tap even tighter and claimed that the Soviet Union continues to subsidize crude oil for Eastern Europe out of political considerations which are now obsolete....

[Martak] [passage omitted] The pressure on further cuts in supplies stems from the enormous difficulties experienced by the Soviet economy. Oil extraction is falling, crude oil is one of the few sources of the USSR's hard currency income that can be used to repay debts; moreover, the USSR used to import and reexport every year 12 million tonnes of oil from Iraq. Because of the worldwide blockade of Iraq, the USSR no longer gets this oil, which has reduced its exports further. Czechoslovakia is, in fact, affected twice by the Mid East crisis because we, too, had the opportunity to import some Iraqi oil.

[Fuk] Is the USSR still the only country from which we import crude oil?

[Martak] Yes. Oil in its unprocessed form still comes from the east only. We have bought only gasoline and some [other oil] derivatives in other countries. Imports of crude oil from elsewhere are still a subject of negotiations. There is a possibility of importing 150,000 tonnes of crude oil from Iran in the near future. The negotiations with the Soviet Union are, of course, not over. Last week I visited the Tyumen Oblast and the conclusion of a contract with one oil-extracting company looks very promising. We would buy from it between 300,000 and 500,000 tonnes produced in excess of the plan, 10 percent of which would be paid for in hard currency and the remainder in the form of goods. The value of these goods would be calculated in current world prices. This, however, would not be the first import of this type. We have already imported 300,000 tonnes of crude oil from the USSR this month for convertible currency. [passage omitted]

Republicans Say Charter Founded by CPCZ, KGB

AU0410083490 Prague ZEMEDELSE NOVINY
in Czech 28 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

["(PEN)"-signed report: "The Republicans Want a Revolution"]

[Text] Prague—"It is our government's duty to ensure that the Transcarpathian Ukraine once again becomes part of Czechoslovakia and that our citizens there—Ruthenians—are protected from rising Greater Ukrainian nationalism. It was also its duty a long time ago to dispatch a sizable Czechoslovak military unit—and not the 200 soldiers it now has in mind—to the Persian Gulf," said M. Sladek, chairman of the Association for the Republic-Republican Party of Czechoslovakia [SPR-RSC] at yesterday's news conference. He also apologized

unnecessarily to journalists for his indisposition caused by the continual overheating of the car in which he returned from Brno.

Even when he stated that a certain Mr. "Long-haired Weirido Langos" should first of all get his hair cut if he wants to be a minister and that it is unacceptable for our Ambassador M. Vasaryova to represent us in Vienna "in see-through dresses and, sometimes even topless and bottomless," he managed to recite a whole litany of reprimands about the current internal political situation. Apparently, the governments and all three parliaments have "failed" and, therefore, it is necessary to hold new parliamentary elections before next July. As far as the forthcoming local elections are concerned, there will obviously be the same farce as there was in this summer's June elections. Dr. Sladek concluded from this that his SPR-RSC, in cooperation with other parties, would like to carry out another revolution on 17 November 1990; of course, this time a real one and not the pathetic, pre-planned theater which we witnessed last year.

M. Sladek then briefly repeated the contents of his speech made last week in Godollo at a meeting involving European liberals. By citing numerous facts—apparently, some of them were provided by the Confederation of Political Prisoners—he attempted, among other things, to prove that Charter 77 was founded not only by former Communists, but also by State Security and KGB agents. Apparently, the Charter developed its activity under the patronage of Hegenbart's Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee 13th Department. According to the "Hollywood scenario" and with the assistance of generous donations from the Stockholm Charter 77 Foundation, representatives of the next regime—to whom power was handed over on 17 November in accordance with a prior agreement—were selected with the knowledge of the CPCZ. A consequence of this is the Civic Forum's current totalitarian practices, a government of a few chosen allied families (whose 180 members now, apparently, occupy important state and other functions), and that former Communists are, in fact, again in power. Dr. Sladek's party weekly REPUBLICA [Republic] intends to publish this extreme text in installments, perhaps beginning with the sixth issue.

Citizens Support Sanctions Against Iraq

AU0410130190 Prague CTK in English 1439 GMT
1 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 1 (CTK)—A total of 75 percent of Czechoslovak citizens support Czechoslovakia's joining international sanctions against Iraq, according to a poll conducted among 594 Czechoslovak citizens above 15 years of age by the Institute for the Research of Public Opinion at the beginning of September.

A total of 11 percent of the respondents were against the sanctions and 14 percent were not able to express any view on the issue.

Two thirds of the respondents think that the Persian Gulf conflict poses a threat to peace in Europe and more than 75 percent of the persons polled think that the conflict can cause further hardships to Czechoslovakia's economy.

The poll also focused on the salaries of deputies to the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly. Only one percent of the respondents "wish" them the current salary which totals 13,000 korunas, recommending them an average salary of 7,231 korunas, i.e., approximately twice the current average monthly salary in Czechoslovakia.

Dienstbier Meets Journalists in Washington

AU0510132690 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES
in Czech 29 Sep 90 p 3

[Ivana Stepankova Washington dispatch: "The Most Important Talks Will Yet Come; J. Dienstbier Met With Journalists in Washington"]

[Text] "I am, in fact, only starting my visit to the United States. I can say even now that I have conducted a number of important bilateral talks in the United Nations. Just now I am about to meet L. Eagleburger, the deputy secretary of state, and B. Scowcroft, the President's national security adviser. These talks will primarily deal with the situation in Eastern Europe and problems of European security," Jiri Dienstbier, CSFR minister of foreign affairs, said in reply to a MLADA FRONTA DNES question yesterday.

He was organizing a working lunch for U.S. journalists at the Mayflower Hotel, at which all the main U.S. newspapers were represented. Understandably, interest focused on the Persian Gulf. The announcement that the CSFR is prepared to send three anti-chemical warfare units and one field hospital team to Saudi Arabia met with a great response. The only thing we lack is a Saudi invitation, but negotiations concerning this are already under way, the minister said. The U.S. journalists also inquired about the impact of the energy crisis on the CSFR. The minister said that it is a catastrophe for us which multiplies our already considerable economic difficulties. He spoke about canceled contracts with the GDR, problems in trade with the USSR, and said that we are in store for great social problems, factory closures, etc., despite the fact that of all the Eastern European countries we have the relatively best starting position. The journalists also inquired about the fate of the Civic Forum. J. Dienstbier replied that no decision has been reached on this and that several possibilities exist. He would prefer its division into two relatively large coalitions because this could lay the groundwork for political pluralism in Czechoslovakia. According to Dienstbier, this was also the advice given in Prague by British Prime Minister M. Thatcher. He observed, however, that Britons and Americans do not know coalitions, which [the absence of coalitions] has acquitted itself well.

The CSFR minister of foreign affairs will participate in the UN World Summit for Children during the weekend,

will accompany President Havel during his meeting with President Bush at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York, and give lectures at Harvard University in Boston and the University of California in Los Angeles.

Vaclav Havel To Visit Switzerland 21-22 Nov

AU0410143490 Prague CTK in English 1218 GMT
2 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 2 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel will pay an official visit to Switzerland November 21 and 22, press spokesman Michael Zantovsky told journalists today.

His talks in Bern and Zurich will be dominated by the future architecture of Europe. During the visit, originally planned for May, Mr. Havel will also visit Geneva.

Zantovsky answered journalists' questions concerning criticism by Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar in the Slovak National Council yesterday that Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello would not go to Slovakia, the smaller of Czechoslovakia's two constituent republics, during his current visit to Czechoslovakia. Zantovsky said that the Brazilian president was spending only 22 hours in Czechoslovakia before returning home where elections would be held on Wednesday. Zantovsky condemned Meciar and Slovak National Council Chairman Frantisek Miklosko for failing to attend a ceremonial dinner with the Brazilian president without an apology. "Such conduct is not beneficial to the international reputation of Czechoslovakia and does not strengthen confidence in the words of Slovak leaders about an authentic federation", he said.

During his visit to New York at the weekend President Havel invited the Kuwaiti head of state, Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to visit Czechoslovakia. Zantovsky said that the invitation was meant as an expression of solidarity with Kuwait and a demonstration that Czechoslovakia recognizes it as an independent and sovereign state. He said that Czechoslovakia and Saudi Arabia are interested in establishing diplomatic relations.

The president's program for the next few days includes a meeting with Polish film director Andrzej Wajda on Wednesday, a reception of World War Two veterans and a visit to the Romanian refugee centre in Mimon on Thursday and a meeting with a Czechoslovak Army delegation on Friday.

Defense Minister Receives Italian Army Chief

AU0410111090 Prague CTK in English 1352 GMT
1 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 1 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Defence Minister Miroslav Vacek received here today visiting Chief of Staff of the Italian Armed Forces Dominico Corcione to discuss European security and development of bilateral relations.

Dienstbier Addresses 45th UN General Assembly

AU0510121390 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY
in Czech 27 Sep 90 p 3

[Speech by J. Dienstbier to the 45th UN General Assembly in New York on 26 September; abbreviated and highlighted by LIDOVE NOVINY: "Return to Dream and Hope"—first paragraph is LIDOVE NOVINY introduction]

[Text] Last night, Jiri Dienstbier, minister of foreign affairs of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, during the general discussion, addressed the 45th UN General Assembly session. We carry a substantial excerpt from his speech. It is worth mentioning that this was the first time in decades that a Czechoslovak minister chose to use English as the language for his presentation.

...Twenty-two years ago, I was sitting in the journalists' gallery of this auditorium and listening to the speech of Andrey Gromyko, then Soviet minister of foreign affairs. He was deriving a definition of aggression. It was a nice definition. However, a shiver ran down my spine. Gromyko was talking as if he did not know that he was defining, describing, and condemning precisely that which his state had committed against Czechoslovakia only six weeks earlier. Later, from places in which I was fated to work and live (and also from a prison) as a consequence to this aggression, for many years I have observed the difficulties, even the inability to accomplish their political objectives of this organization, the tides of rhetoric and mutual accusations. Only recently, also due to the positive developments in the eastern half of Europe, some results were achieved.

...The past year was the year of Europe. It was the year of the historical crash of the totalitarian regimes. We still are somewhat surprised. A year ago, I lived in the country of moral decay, economic disaster, and political persecution; today, I live in a country full of hope, which already conducted free elections and is now taking its first steps toward market economy. A year ago, I was employed as a stoker, produced an independent underground newspaper, and the secret police was after me. Today, I address you as the minister of foreign affairs of my country.

...T.G. Masaryk, the first Czechoslovak president, was of the opinion that greatness lies not in the size or in the population but in the inner strength, in truth, in the culture and education, in how this or that man or nation can contribute to the common treasury of humanity, what values can one produce and offer to others. At the threshold of our new democracy we want to meet this challenge.

...Moreover, we know, also from our own experience, that initiators of suffering always justify their deeds by noble ideals: the only true faith, the interest of the nation, struggle for the best of all worlds. An aggression then is no aggression but a holy war or a liberation struggle, murder is not a murder but a defeat of the enemies of freedom or

even of the criminal elements. For over four decades we have witnessed this kind of attitude also in the United Nations. I am glad that by the unequivocal standpoint regarding the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, our organization is, perhaps permanently, coming back to its original mission.

In order to be able to succeed, we need a relaxed and favorable atmosphere in which nobody suffers too much and in which everybody has hope.... That is also why we do not want the concerns to be confirmed that the needs of Central and Eastern Europe siphon away a part of the already insufficient development assistance. In the past there were a great number of illusions regarding development assistance, and many of them were verbalized in the halls of this organization. Nevertheless, it brought a lot of good even in the form and extent in which it was realized. The fundamental questions, however, were not answered. Occasionally, development assistance became a tool of ideological competition in the Third World countries concealing the conflict between the East and the West. Nothing worse could happen to us today than replacing the vanishing bipolarity of the cold war by a new bipolarity North-South.

A hundred years ago, Rudyard Kipling said East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet. For the author of the *Jungle Book*, a lover of Asia, Africa, and of the golden scintillation of fish at Mandalay, the disparity between the civilization of his England and his India was unsurmountable. From the point of view of the mechanical century he did not see as far as the computer age; from the time of colonial empires and geographically clearly delimited interests, he could not see our global civilization, in which we can define common principles determining success or failure of our actions everywhere. Today, even a seemingly insignificant question can become a world problem. After all, the national or religious conflict in the Arab Peninsula manifests itself in murder at the Rome airport or at the Olympics in Munich.

...One cannot confuse the identity of nations with the political aims of those who are trying to hold onto power or gain power by inciting fanaticism, be they national or ideological. That is one reason why we do not regard Saddam Husayn's attack on Kuwait to be a regional, Middle Eastern problem. We perceive it as an attack on the fundamental rules of coexistence between nations and states. These rules are also recorded in the UN Charter. If we finally succeed in reaching the point at which we begin to speak the same language, we should not let this opportunity slip out of our hands. Those who do not understand it, or do not want to understand it, those who would attempt to take advantage of this situation for dealing with some current problem of their own; jeopardize not only this opportunity and the international community but, ultimately, themselves as well.

Today, Czechoslovak foreign policy is independent and ready to bear its part of the responsibility for the future of the international community. First, we had to normalize

the relationship with our neighbors. We want to partake in the integration processes in Europe and to take an active part in the formulation of common human-rights standards and of the common European space in economy, law, environment, culture as well as security. We wish to become a full member of the Council of Europe. We want to make a contribution to the institutionalization of the Helsinki process. We have put forwards concrete proposals. We are offering Prague as the host city of a permanent CSCE secretariat.

...Having extricated itself from the captivity of confrontation, the UN offers an opportunity for the development of international cooperation in all areas. We will do anything within our power and possibilities. We confirmed this during this year's visit of the UN general secretary to Czechoslovakia. Today we offer a large palace in Bratislava with numerous auditoriums and conference rooms only 60 km from Vienna for the activities of the UN Viennese center.

We support the peace-making efforts of the United Nations. As of the beginning of next year, we are prepared to provide, at the request of the UN Security Council, a military unit up to the strength of a battalion to be deployed in UN peace-keeping operations. We are prepared to assist in the settlement of conflict situations as a mediator if we are requested to do so. It is our conviction that crises have to be settled solely on the basis of the UN Charter. Negotiations and striving for compromises is, in our opinion, the only possible way out for the Middle East, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cyprus, and elsewhere. Even removal of the rigid apartheid system should not be through violence but rather in dialogue.

Arms-limitation agreements and disarmament require control and measures to build up trust. Therefore, we will continue to publish, according to UN methods, data on military expenses. We will contribute to the drafting of the internationally binding documents at the disarmament conference in Geneva. We want to participate in the treaty on the ban and destruction of the chemical weapons from the beginning. We published detailed information on our peaceful chemical potential. We have verified the plausibility of challenge inspections in chemical enterprises and military premises. We have withdrawn the objection to the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical weapons in war. We support endeavors aimed at a general and complete ban on nuclear-arms tests and we will take an active part in the conference on the Moscow treaty on the ban on nuclear tests in January 1991.

We attach particular importance to the activities of the United Nations in the sphere of human rights. We are bound to this by the genesis of our revolution as well as our membership in the Human Rights Commission, which is to come into effect at the beginning of next year—for the first time since the commission was constituted. We will join the Option Protocol to the International Pact on Civic and Political Rights, we will

endorse the Second Option Protocol to the same pact regarding the abolishment of the death penalty. We are in the process of preparations for joining the Refugee Status Convention and the appropriate protocol. We are preparing an endorsement of the European Convention on Human Rights. Jointly with Austria, we have submitted a proposal to this session of the General Assembly on arranging for a Supplementary Protocol on the Consular Functions to the Vienna Convention on the Consular Contacts.

The aim of our peaceful democratic revolution was above all to liberate man from fear, return to him his human dignity and freedom of speech, freedom to choose his representatives, form a state based on the rule of law, give citizens the possibility to take over the responsibility for their own life, for work and its results, for the state of the society. It also means that the creed is confirmed in our part of the world that we are people and citizens first, and only then white or black, Catholics, Muslims, or atheists. Czechs, Slovaks, Americans, Chinese, Arabs, or Jews, rich or poor, educated or illiterate, western or eastern, northern or southern. The color of our skin, our nationality, religion, or political affiliation are our personal features which do not give us any right to look down on others, nor do they make us inferior—be it in personal relations, in the domestic as well as in the foreign policies of states, or in the UN practice. The United Nations should never again adopt unilateral decisions testing the organization's trustworthiness as did the one-time identification of Zionism with racism.

Let us try to formulate the principles, on the basis of which, such a world economic environment would emerge, that every society, at any level of development and with any kind of cultural traditions, would find in it its place. A world giving to every person the same chance to prosper, the opportunity to deal with social problems, the possibility to improve education and training, and to find a place for the national culture in the context of the world culture. That is connected with our environment.... We know from our own experience that interference with nature at one end of the globe influences fates of us all.

The conclusions of the 18th Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly on revitalization of economic growth may serve as an inspiration.... We must also search for other ways, for instance how to revive cooperation in the framework of regions or development zones. One of the possibilities would be the implementation of the plan for stabilization of Central Europe and the USSR which I presented at the Harvard University last May. We proposed that the wealthiest countries in the world set up a fund in the form of a dollar loan to the USSR. This fund would be administered by an international bank, for instance the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and all shipments by Czechoslovak, Polish, and Hungarian enterprises would be paid from this fund. The dollar revenues obtained by these enterprises would have to be invested in modernization of these companies. The Soviet Union would promise to invest the ruble equivalent of the sum paid

out of the fund into the development of its own economy. Nobody would receive any money beforehand, all payments would be tied to concrete effective programs controlled by the appropriate bank.

The United Nations has had a wide variety of experiences over the 45 years of its existence. Despite all stumbling blocks, however, it survived even the worst days of the cold war. Those who would not have met otherwise kept meeting in this hall every third Tuesday in September. There has always been at least a thin thread holding the international community together. The end of the bipolar confrontation connected with the tremendous changes in Central and Eastern Europe provides for a renaissance of the ideas embodied in the Charter of our organization.

Already in 1947, one of the founders of the United Nations, Jan Masaryk, the son of our first president and Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, pointed out that there are not only the East and West but four points on the compass. It was in vain that he urged forging a democratic chain spanning the whole world. When democracy tumbled in Czechoslovakia in February 1948, his life ended in a tragic fall from the window of Cernin Palace, the seat of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Occasionally I take my visitors to that window and think how pleased he would be with our current hope for a return to his dream.

Klaus Discusses IMF, World Bank Membership

AU0410130490 Prague CTK in English 1434 GMT
1 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 1 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia's renewed membership of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank is an expression of its return to the normal world and there is no need to speak of euphoria in this connection. The majority of the expenditures on the country's economic reform will be paid by Czechoslovakia itself, Czechoslovak Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus told a press conference here today.

The conference was also attended by President of the State Bank of Czechoslovakia Josef Tosovsky who said that Czechoslovakia has asked the IMF for a credit of about 400-800 million dollars. The loans from the IMF and the World Bank are earmarked only for the economic transformation.

Dealing with the current oil crisis Minister Klaus said that oil consumption will be either preserved or reduced by 10, later possibly by 40 per cent.

Czechoslovakia's foreign debt is 7,000 million U.S. dollars at present.

More on News Conference Remarks

AU0410130790 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
2 Oct 90 p 2

[Pavel Paral report: "On the IMF and Oil Prices"]

[Text] Prague (from our correspondent)—The Monday [1 October] news conference in Prague was devoted to our admission to the IMF and the World Bank. But Vaclav Klaus, federal minister of finance, and Josef Tosovsky, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, spoke there not only about these top international monetary institutions but also about the impact of the changes in the price of crude oil on our economy and about ways of financing our economic reform.

Our IMF membership quota will amount to 590 million so-called special drawing rights, which represents around \$770 million. Of this sum, Czechoslovakia will have to pay \$174 million in freely convertible currency and the remainder, around 9.5 billion korunas, in our currency. We will pay this sum by transferring some of our foreign exchange reserves deposited with world banks to the IMF and by freezing the agreed volume of the government's koruna assets deposited with the Czechoslovak State Bank. The level of the membership quota determines the extent of voting rights as well as the limit of credit that can be drawn from the IMF. According to the rules, one can draw credits of up to three times the value of one's membership quota.

According to J. Tosovsky, however, the CSFR expects to draw credits worth between 50 and 100 percent of its membership quota from the IMF. Other resources that will be necessary to create foreign exchange reserves sufficient for the introduction of internal convertibility should be provided by the EC. An agreement on these credits can be concluded only next year, however. The possibility has therefore been created to take a bridging loan, should it prove to be necessary. All these resources will be earmarked for the implementation of the economic reform, however, and not to cover deficits in our balance of payments.

The rise in the price of crude oil could have a very significant impact on our economy next year. One of the scenarios that have been drawn up uses as its starting point that we will be able to maintain oil imports at their current level; another one is based on the assumption that imports will be reduced by 10 percent, which would make it possible to maintain the output of the chemical industry at its present level; and the last scenario assumes a radical reduction of oil consumption. Depending on which scenario comes true, an increase in the price of crude oil by \$1 per barrel will increase our expenditures by between \$80-126 million. This year's impact of the movement of world oil prices [on Czechoslovakia's balance of payments] is estimated at only around 7 billion korunas, less than \$0.5 billion, thanks to continuing supplies of Soviet crude oil at long-term prices.

[Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech on 2 October on page 4 carries a 500-word "ph"-signed report on the above news conference, which quotes Josef Tosovsky as saying that "next week" the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank will conduct negotiations in Germany on a loan of

350 million marks that "should help us cover at least part of the increased cost of oil imports."]

CSFR Opens Talks on Association With EC

AU0410140790 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT
1 Oct 90

[Text] Brussels Oct 1 (CTK)—A delegation of Czechoslovak experts opened preliminary talks on an association agreement with the European Community at the Brussels headquarters of the European Commission today.

The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenko Pirek.

Czechoslovakia is the first East European country to start talks on an association agreement which follows agreements on trade and economic cooperation that the EC has signed with several East European states, including Czechoslovakia.

The association agreements will also provide for political cooperation, including, e.g., regular meetings between leading officials of the two sides.

Ruml Made Chairman of Parliamentary Commission

AU0510131290 Prague CTK in English 1947 GMT
3 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 3 (CTK)—Former editor-in-chief of the independent daily LIDOVE NOVINY Jiri Ruml, Federal Assembly deputy, was elected chairman of a new 16-member parliamentary commission to investigate the November 17 events.

Jiri Pospisil was appointed deputy chairman and Jiri Toman spokesman for the new commission which was set up at the 6th joint meeting of the Federal Assembly House of Nations and the House of the People here today.

The commission can interrogate witnesses and relieve them of the duty of secrecy. A witness' perjury before the commission will be a crime, just as a perjury before the court. The commission will cooperate with specialists from state bodies and with students. It has asked the Czechoslovak prosecutor general to present to it a report on the results of the investigations conducted thus far.

A book "Semidarkness" by student Vaclav Bartusek has been published these days in Czechoslovakia. Vaclav Bartusek, member of the first parliamentary commission set up immediately after the harsh action by security force units against a peaceful student demonstration in Prague on November 17, 1989, expresses doubts whether the truth on the events which led to the "velvet revolution" in Czechoslovakia will ever be revealed.

The investigations of the first commission have not produced any concrete results.

Constitutional Drafting Commission Meets 3 Oct

LD0410062990 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
1600 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] The commission of deputies for working out the draft of the Federal Constitution, which is made up of representatives of all three legislative bodies, held its first working meeting in Prague today.

The commission is headed by Federal Assembly Chairman Alexander Dubcek; the deputy chairmen are Czech National Council Chairwoman Dagmar Buresova and Slovak National Council Chairman Frantisek Miklosko.

Today's session elucidated procedural and methodical issues of work on the draft of the new Constitution and of the constitutional arrangement of the Law on Basic Rights and Freedoms, and set out the timetable for the commission's work.

Public Against Violence Rejects Mohorita Remarks

LD0910085290 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
0700 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The Coordinating Center of Public Against Violence has expressed strong irritation over the statement of Czechoslovak Communist Party Chairman Vasil Mohorita. In its statement it asks who will fight whom if the national understanding is to end and a tough and uncompromising struggle is to start, as Comrade Mohorita put it.

It seems that we were wrong, the Coordinating Center stresses, to believe that we are striving together to achieve a new society, a healthy economy, an opening up of ourselves to the world, a convertible currency, a normal education system, and health care that works. But Comrade Mohorita calls communists back to enterprises in a situation where our republic is, thanks to the regime he represents, on the verge of economic crisis.

Removal of Ex-Communist Leaders Demanded

AU0410090990 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE
in Czech 1 Oct 90 p 4

[CTK report: "The Third Resistance Criticizes 'Communists'"]

[Text] "A Bolshevik remains a Bolshevik even if he leaves the party for 100 years!" declared R. Novy, spokesman for the Civil Liberties Movement (HOS) in Prague's third district, at a meeting of members of HOS, the Confederation of Political Prisoners of Czechoslovakia (KPVC), the Republican Union, and other right-wing forces, organized by members of the so-called third resistance. A. Prouza, member of the preparatory committee of the Club of Nonaligned Activists (KAN), added that the legal measure of the Federal Assembly

Presidium expanding the range of offices filled by appointment is a fraud. In this connection, he labeled P. Pithart, the Czech premier, as a "political recidivist" because he defends cadres from the nomenklatura. When criticizing former communists he stressed that one must differentiate between Civic Forum and its republican Coordinating Center.

J. Mesicki, chairman of the KPVC program commission, also delivered his opinion on this issue: "We cannot agree with the claim that in 1968, ex-communists were the first to speak out against the regime. There were those among them who had been preparing the putsch of 1948 and who profited from communist domination for many years. Their activity after 1968 deserves recognition but thereby they only erased their guilt from the fifties. We do not want to punish them but they must not hold high-level state positions." R. Novy also expressed dissatisfaction with the policy of Minister Klaus: "I think that he made a pact with monopolies in the West and is trying to disrupt our economy as much as he can so that they can buy us as cheaply as possible." V. Klaus found an advocate in A. Prouza (KAN) and other participants in the meeting. They pointed out that he is the only minister who has never had anything in common with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and that he is an acknowledged expert.

Many participants in the debate stressed the need for the formation of a unified right-wing party as only such a party, cleansed of communists, can constitute a strong opposition. They dissociated themselves from M. Sladek, chairman of the Association for the Republic-Republican Party of Czechoslovakia, describing him as one of the main culprits of the electoral defeat of the right.

Union Leaders on Labor Law, Collective Bargaining

AU0410100190 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY
in Czech 28 Sep 90 p 1

[Lubomira Cizova report: "A Market Society, Yes, but a Social One"]

[Text] "The trade unions are not organizing any further strikes and they do not identify themselves with strikes declared in an anarchic manner. Each ill-considered step could pitch the consumer public against workers in shops and services. There is a rule that when negotiations are under way, no strikes are called. Since all three governments are meeting in Kromeriz, let us give them a chance to reach an agreement."

This is the reply which Dr. Milos Klima, chairman of the Czech Shop Workers Trade Union Executive Committee, gave to our question asked at yesterday's news conference convened shortly after a meeting of the Czech and Slovak Confederation of Trade Unions (CSKOS) General Council. Apart from being briefed on the strike by retail workers, a strike which has recently disturbed

Prague's citizens, journalists were also introduced to Roman Kovac, the newly elected CSKOS president, who was previously chairman of the Confederation of Slovak Republic Trade Unions Assembly. He stated that the new CSKOS General Council will adopt a different approach toward managing trade union activity. According to him, we are now living through the most important period of all: Economic reform is starting to be implemented just as it was approved, that is, without suggestions from the trade unions. This may be a source of social unrest. At the same time, the trade unions emphasize that our economy must be a social and market one, with stress being placed on the word social. The strength of modern trade unions does not lie in their ability to organize a strike, but on the contrary—it lies in the fact that, so far, these attempts—thanks to the unions—are being "screened."

The trade unions' new tactics proceed from the fact that starting points will be drafted for negotiations with the government. "The government must start negotiating with us, it must conclude a tripartite agreement, and collective agreements at the level of individual trade unions must also be negotiated," said R. Kovac.

The trade unions assume that the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs will submit in the very near future a more detailed version of the draft law on collective bargaining and of the amendment to the labor code in which suggestions made by the trade unions were taken into consideration. The CSKOS General Council has issued a statement on both documents. Apropos the amendment to the labor code, the trade unions suggest that the unions—whose status in working and legal relations is irreplaceable—continue to act as the employees' representative. However, this is insufficiently reflected in the draft amendment. As far as the draft law on collective bargaining and collective agreements is concerned, in its statement the CSKOS General Council expresses its disagreement, among other things, with the restriction on the maximum number of demands in the collective agreement, with the prohibition on political and sympathy strikes, with the sanctions against strikers in the sphere of health and social care, and with the role played by bureaucracy in collective bargaining.

In another document the new CSKOS leadership expressed its point of view on the risks associated with the transfer of some state property to the ownership of physical and legal persons. Among other things, it refers to the fact that citizens are insufficiently informed about small-scale privatization, while unemployment may rise further as a consequence of the bankruptcies which are common in the first phase of establishing new companies.

Property Restitution, Awards Bills Promulgated
AU0510135990 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE
in Czech 3 Oct 90 p 4

[CTK report: "Rectification of Property Wrongs"]

[Text] The Federal Assembly Presidium met after the conclusion of the sixth joint meeting of the Federal Assembly chambers. In accordance with Article 45, Paragraph 3 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, it promulgated the Law on Mitigating the Consequences of Some Property Wrongs and the Law on CSFR State Awards with effect from 2 October 1990. It confirmed that the seat vacated by the resignation of D. Badura will be filled by M. Blaha (Bratislava, Public Against Violence movement).

Poll Taken on Growth of Prices, Privatization

AU0410143790 Prague CTK in English 1212 GMT
2 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 2 (CTK)—After the growth of oil prices the majority of motorists try to use their cars less often, according to a public opinion poll carried out by the Institute for Public Opinion Research in Czechoslovakia on September 4-11.

Dealing with the July rise in food prices in Czechoslovakia 40 percent of respondents said that the compensation government allowance (140 korunas monthly) covers only a small part of the higher costs, 22 percent were of the opinion that it covers one half, for 15 percent the allowance covers the majority of the costs and for another 15 percent it does not cover anything. One half of respondents consider the rise in prices incorrect. The majority of them (79 percent) behave more economically as regards food. 68 percent agree that prices of the same product can differ in various parts of the republic. Some 23 percent are against the liberalization of prices.

New Business Weekly Published as of September

AU0510144990 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA
in Slovak 3 Oct 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "PROFIT"]

[Text] The sixth issue of the independent economic weekly PROFIT [Profit] has recently appeared on newsstands. It is published by a Swiss-Czechoslovak joint-stock company in which the Swiss Rinigier AG publishing house is the main shareholder. The weekly has a print run of 50,000 copies and focuses on the problems of management, private enterprise, and everything connected with the market economy.

Slovak Communist Leader Not Ruling Out Split

AU0410125090 Prague CTK in English 1602 GMT
2 Oct 90

[Text] Bratislava Oct 2 (CTK)—The Slovak Communist Party Executive Committee Chairman Peter Weiss did not rule out today a split in the party at its congress, to be held in Presov, East Slovakia, on October 20-21.

Weiss told a press conference, however, that the Executive Committee seeks to convince the majority of the party members of the inevitability of changes and to win them for its program.

Referring to suggestions to change the party's name, Weiss said a possible radical solution would be carefully considered as a number of legal and political aspects, as well as the coming local elections must be taken into account.

Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jan Siroky spoke of the unresolved issue of handing over party property to the state. He said the party suggested to the Slovak Finance Ministry in August procedures of handing over Communist Party property but, he said, this process was being hindered by the lack of courage of the state bodies to act independently in tune with legal measures concerning the take-over of this property by state bodies.

At the end of 1989 the Czechoslovak Communist Party property was valued at 12,305 million crowns and by June 30, 1990, property worth 6,622 million crowns was handed over to the state.

22 Percent of Slovaks Satisfied With Government

AU0810153290 Prague CTK in English 1519 GMT
4 Oct 90

[Twext] Bratislava Oct 4 (CTK)—A total of 22 percent of the Slovak citizens are satisfied with the Slovak Government's work so far, 59 percent are partly satisfied and 19 percent are not satisfied, according to a poll conducted among 346 respondents from September 24 to October 3.

The poll, carried out by Slovak Television's Research Department, showed that Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar is the most popular member of the Slovak Government, supported by 60 percent of the persons polled. Meciar is followed by Jozef Kucerak, Slovak Deputy Premier, supported by 12 percent of the respondents.

A total of 81 percent of the respondents expressed the view that a law enacting the Slovak language as the official one should be drafted as soon as possible. Similarly, 77 percent of the respondents think that the adoption of laws on economic reform should be speeded up. Only five percent of the persons polled consider them unimportant.

A total of 47 percent of the respondents are against the introduction of a limited cross border contact with Poland this year, only six percent support it. The contact applies only to citizens living in a 15-kilometer-deep area on both sides of the border. A Czechoslovak-Polish agreement on the contact was signed already in 1959 and was never abolished, however, an amendment of 1982 provides for the Poles' visits to Czechoslovakia only at the invitation from the country.

The Czechoslovak Government has decided to lift the limitations as from November 1 but it demands that both countries should agree on making real the tourist exchange rate between the koruna and zloty. The Czechoslovak Government has not abolished the 1982 administrative measures under which an invitation is necessary for obtaining a permit to visit Czechoslovakia.

A total of 41 percent of the respondents expressed the opinion that the controversial Gabcikovo project on the Danube River should be put into operation, eight percent were against it. Gabcikovo is part of a joint scheme with Hungary, which, however, has stopped work on its part at Nagymaros for ecological reasons.

Health, Sport Party Founded in Slovakia

AU0510134590 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA
in Slovak 1 Oct 90 p 2

[CTK report: "Another Party"]

[Text] Kosice—A healthy life in a healthy environment is one of the aims contained in the program of a new federal political party, the Democratic Union for Health and Sport [Demokraticka unie zdravia a sportu]. Its Federal Executive Committee held a session in Kosice on Saturday [29 September]. The party's course of action prior to the elections and the objectives of its work in the East Slovak region, especially in Kosice, were discussed at the session.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Palestinian Deaths

LD0910162190 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1500 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Statement issued by the Foreign Ministry; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] The Hungarian Foreign Ministry has learned with deep shock about the extremely grave and tragic clash that claimed more than 20 Palestinian victims and caused many injuries on Monday in the Muslim shrine in eastern Jerusalem, and then in the old town of Jerusalem. In its statement, the Foreign Ministry expresses its sympathy to the relatives of the victims and injured, and it also voices its hope that the sober forces which proclaim understanding toward one another will gain the upper hand in the region. It expects the authorities exercising control over the city to guarantee respect for the religious shrines and for the free practice of religions, the statement of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry says.

Jeszzenszky Says Gulf Troop Deployment Possible

LD0610142590 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1200 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Hungary is ready to participate, even with military units, in the international gathering [of forces] in the Middle East, but only if it takes place under the UN flag.

This was said by Foreign Minister Geza Jeszzenszky to a Hungarian radio correspondent on his return from Washington via Berlin. He added that preparations were being made to send Hungarian medical kits and personnel to the international forces deployed against Iraq, but, in order to do this, foreign monetary aid is needed.

Antall Hopes for German Economic Aid

LD0710130690 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1200 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] The Hungarian prime minister has expressed his hope that the Germans will not forget the role played by Hungary in the process of unification.

Jozsef Antall made the statement to the German paper WELT AM SONTAG. He said Hungary is in a very difficult situation, both economically and financially, but he trusts that Germany will provide help politically, morally, and economically.

In the statement, the prime minister repeated his wish that Hungary will become a full member of the European Community as soon as possible after 1995.

Jeszzenszky Interviewed on 45th UN Session

LD0810051890 Budapest Television Service
in Hungarian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Goza Jeszzenszky by unidentified reporter in Budapest; date not given—recorded; from "The Week" program]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] Mr. Minister, I believe this is the first time since the so-called Hungarian issue that a legitimate Hungarian foreign minister has been in New York, in the UN headquarters. We also learned from the papers that you held some two dozen talks with your colleagues. Although you obviously could not be present at similar meetings in the past, perhaps you can answer whether any difference could be felt, in Hungary's judgement?

[Jeszzenszky] The interest in the new Eastern European states is, of course, great. It is useful to view our region from New York, as it not only offers distance, but also some kind of perspective. We have to show before the world—and hopefully it will not be just a show but a fact—that these countries, recognizing their basic common interests and also coordinating with one another, maintain a policy which is in agreement with European and UN norms; that is, they strengthen international stability, of which there is a great need in other territories of the world, too.

[Reporter] I wonder if your colleagues could feel the piquancy of the fact that you rose to speak shortly after Romanian President Iliescu; moreover, you also said that Hungary, in accordance with international law, feels responsibility for the Magyars living outside her borders? As a matter of fact, the Romanian side usually denied this at several other forums: you said, however, that this time President Iliescu's speech can be regarded as promising. It was not the first time that the Romanian side was thought to have made promising pronouncements. To what extent can we trust them now?

[Jeszzenszky] It is important that we, and the public opinion of all Eastern and Central European countries, differentiate between extreme, impatient, or simply foolish statements which have been arising in every country as a result of the freed atmosphere, and official, well-considered statements. From this point of view, I consider it very important that, on the whole, Iliescu's speech was very appealing; he intended to appease international public opinion, which was really shaken, especially by the action against the demonstrators in Bucharest.

[Reporter] Speaking is one thing and acting is another....

[Jeszzenszky, interrupting] Certainly. If, however, a head of state takes responsibility for keeping democratic norms—which, by the way, are self-evident—in the UN, then it has its significance; this, if you like, can be called to account, too.

[Reporter] Let me ask the question in a different way, slightly referring to the same thing. Looking at it from New York, how important is a nationality problem like this in a situation where the world perhaps is primarily concerned with the Gulf crisis?

[Jeszenszky] Neither the foreign ministers nor the world should forget that now that the East-West conflict is ending—or perhaps we can already say that it has ended—there is also a much bigger opportunity for settling the Near East crisis. The small dictators cannot use the opposition of the superpowers for their own selfish purposes.

[Reporter] They cannot, as such opposition does not exist anymore.

[Jeszenszky] Well, I hope we can say this, and the series of Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial talks is also strengthening this hope of ours. At last the United Nations can fulfill the task for which the charter also authorizes it: to put an end to an existing, obvious aggression—for instance, by joint, effective international action in the interest of solving international crises. [passage omitted]

Bank Reacts to Bulgarian Move on Payments

*LD0910010990 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1700 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] Bulgaria has unilaterally withdrawn from the so-called prompt payment agreement with Hungary; as a result, the National Bank of Hungary will not receive the exchange value of the exported goods immediately.

In response, the Hungarian bank of issue will also discontinue prompt payment assignments with Bulgaria. This payment system was established by the CEMA countries earlier so that exporting enterprises could get hold of the income quickly.

Before Bulgaria, Hungary stopped this kind of cooperation with Poland.

Tamas Katona Interviewed on Foreign Policy

*LD0610154890 Budapest Television Service
in Hungarian 2000 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Report on interview with Tamas Katona, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] [passage omitted] The comments in the brochure [the government's three-year program for national renewal] about Hungarian foreign policy has given us the opportunity to talk with Tamas Katona, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, about the new direction of Hungarian foreign policy, and what we want and hope to achieve in the international arena. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] What kind of realignment in our foreign links goes hand in hand with our joining Europe? What are the priorities of Hungarian politics?

[Katona] Alongside isolation, which always makes a state irrational and unpredictable, the other danger is the one-sided dependence—the one out of which we have just been freed. At the same time, we must not forget this lesson; it must save us from another one-sided dependence. This points once again in the direction of Europe. Our most important partners are presently the united Germany, for the united Germany's share in our foreign trade—starting today the two Germanys are united, but taking together the two—is already greater than that of the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Should there be no fear of a one-sided German orientation prevailing in Hungarian foreign policy?

[Katona] It is certain that Germany—as the largest continental power for whose unity, it seems to me, we too had done something, and which has not been forgotten—will have a great role in Hungarian politics. Thus, it is obvious that perhaps the German operational capital will appear in Hungary in larger measure than that of the others, but we try with all our strength to create as good a system of conditions for others, too. [passage omitted]

[Katona] The Suzuki, the Ford, and the Open Society Fund all come here for this [Ukrainian, Russian, Soviet market] and not merely for the Hungarians; we must take advantage of this situation. This means (rather) that the Hungarian policy toward the Soviet Union, the Hungarian-Soviet relations must be considered as very important. We must try [to achieve] more than the mere correct, good-neighborly relationship.

[Reporter] In the government program, relatively little space and thought had been allocated for our relationship with the Soviet Union.

[Katona] No. We do not for one moment want to liquidate or make controversial those positions which we have built in the USSR or in the former GDR. These will remain extraordinarily important for us in the future, too. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] When Hungary was in the vanguard of reforms, the neighboring countries a few years ago were very hostile, the relations with them were very bad. Now, when the democratization has finally begun, these countries became free and the relationship, rather than improving, has further deteriorated with some countries. [passage omitted]

[Katona] I think that these things have a certain maturing time. Certain periods must pass because the present situation is very difficult and very confusing; it is hard for one to find his way through it. There are many attractive elements in these national resurgences, either in Slovakia or Romania. At the same time, there is a kind of out-of-dateness in these national movements; trying to be older than anyone else, wanting a history more glorious than anyone else's, and always mixing the facts of history with beautiful legends of literature and fairy tales. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Do you not fear that, meanwhile, this region is becoming Balkanized?

[Katona] This region has already become Balkanized; we have, too. This is what is so sad, that in the past 40 years even those countries of the region have become Balkanized which before in their, say, public moral, in the honesty of their civil servants, had not been Balkanized. Here, too, we have become corrupt, easy to bribe; we are ridiculous. We will not be able to join Europe because not only do we not speak the language, but we will have to again learn the habits, the morality, the ethics.

Unrest Reported Among Area Miners, Shaft Workers

Miners Stage Warning Strike 5 Oct

LD0510101890 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 0800 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] In the coal mines of the Pecs area, a morning warning strike by miners has ended. As Csaba Belenesi, correspondent of Hungarian Radio, reported, there was no breach of order, and after the work stoppage, the miners began work. Participating in the strike were 8,000 coal miners, 1,000 uranium miners, and 200 shaft workers. The miners will also hold a warning strike when the afternoon and evening shifts begin.

100,000 Workers Participate

LD0510123590 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] A two-hour warning strike has been held not only in the coal mines, but in units of the crude oil industry, as well as in ore mines, stone quarries, and mineral mines. According to overall figures, some 100,000 workers took part in the national work stoppage. Workers in the Ajka, Dudar, Balinka, and Varpalota units of the Veszprem coal mining enterprise also joined the announced event. In Komarom-Esztergom, work came to a stop in Tatabanya, Dorog, and Oroszlany from 0600 until 0800 this morning. Workers at the Borsod coal mines went on strike in a similar manner. Miners will probably stage warning strikes when the afternoon and evening shifts begin.

Government Concedes, Strike Averted

LD0510161390 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1500 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Laszlo Gardai report on trade unions' news conference on miners' strike]

[Text] At the beginning of the afternoon shift there were no warning strikes, and there will be none tonight, as negotiations with the government have produced results.

This was disclosed by the general secretary of the Union of Miners, Antal Schalkhammer. In answer to a question on what promise led to their giving up the strike, the general secretary said that they already knew yesterday

that the government would give in, but they had no confidence; therefore, they did not alter their original intentions.

The Union of Miners had now become familiarized with the government's decision in writing as well, and this means guarantees for the promises being kept. At the same time the general secretary rejected the accusation that the movement was only a show of strength.

The government backed down on almost every question. They will, for example, write off 10 billion forints of the 32-billion-forint debt of the industry; they are going to increase the producers' coal price, and there are good chances of agreement on issues of social policy.

At the news conference it was also heard that on certain questions only parliament will have the right to make the final decisions. The government still does not attempt to forego the taxing of long-service bonuses, but they promised that in the future supplementary payments for underground work will not be subject to personal income tax.

One hundred thousand people participated in the strike, and nearly 3 million expressed solidarity with the miners.

Nearly everyone working in the sector took part in the two-hour warning strike. Despite this, according to the general secretary the mining industry did not suffer any significant damage.

Mine Debts, Price Increases Discussed

LD0510112490 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 0900 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] At a briefing held by the government spokesman this morning, the measures taken by government to deal with the miners' situation were outlined. In principle, a decision was also made on energy price increases. Any increase, however, will wait for the developments in the prices of energy on the world market. A decision was also made on sorting out the debts of the mines. The government agrees that retired miners should receive a coal allowance. A recommendation should be implemented for the creation of a solidarity fund, from which allocations for workers in mines which have been closed would be ensured. This year's government decree on the calculation of preferential pensions for manual workers must be amended, in such a manner as to include technical workers in this sphere, it was said at the government spokesman's briefing this morning.

Disagreement Arises Over Proposed Land Bill

FKgP Demands Consideration of Bill

LD0610192990 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] At an extraordinary meeting, the Debrecen organization of the Independent Smallholders' Party [FKgP]

demanding that the government should present the land bill, which had already been agreed upon by the three coalition parties, to parliament immediately

Sandor Cseh, national deputy chairman, said in his opening speech that the FKgP's land program is in danger of getting lost. The majority of the contributors emphasized that except for the FKgP, no party has kept its election promises, and now there are even attempts to try to force them to change their views.

The Debrecen FKgP considers the Constitutional Court's decision concerning property rights to be contrary to European legal codes. They declared that if the government does not accept the previously coordinated land bill then they will initiate the collection of signatures for calling new parliamentary elections.

In their opinion, the changing of the system did not take place, and economic chaos rules in the country.

The Debrecen organization of the FKgP recommended that the parliamentary group of the party should not take part in votings where government proposals contrary to FKgP ideas are being put forward.

There were several strong criticisms of Jozsef Torgyan, chief prosecutor, claiming that his public performance keeps 4,000-5,000 sympathizers away from the party.

The Debrecen Smallholders appealed to the parliaments of European nations, because they feel that the privatization law accepted by the Hungarian parliament is contrary to the practice of European legal codes, and had sanctified the communist illegalities.

Senior Adviser Discusses Prospects

LD0710125290 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Interview with Bertalan Buekhazy, a senior government advisor, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The decision of the Constitutional Court responding to a request from the government, is known to make no distinction between different forms of property. From this it follows that the government will withdraw its earlier land bill. The coalition parties are going to debate this tomorrow.

A further question is how the issue of compensation for previous owners is going to develop—if, for example, they had owned land. I asked Bertalan Buekhazy, a senior government adviser. First we talked about the earlier land bill.

[Buekhazy] This means that the earlier land reform concept must be withdrawn and new ways must be found for the solution. The issue of compensation means that all previous properties must be treated the same, including land, shop, or factory owners. I think that while, in cases of factories and workshops, the state must

compensate for nationalization; however, in cases of land, in accordance with the logic of it, the present owners should compensate.

[Reporter] So the cooperatives must compensate the previous owners?

[Buekhazy] Yes, the land that had previously been in private hands became the property of the cooperatives.

[Reporter] How will the government carry out this compensation, or in the case of the cooperatives, how will the cooperatives themselves carry out this compensation?

[Buekhazy] In the case of the cooperatives they need to create a financial compensation fund for land, and from this fund former owners can be compensated.

FKgP Leader on Local Initiatives

LD0810090190 Budapest MTI in English 0625 GMT
8 Oct 90

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI)—Jozsef Ferenc Nagy, national president of the Independent Smallholders' Party [FKgP], sent the following statement to the Hungarian National Press Service on Sunday:

"As national president of the Independent Smallholders' Party, I consider it necessary to state that the local initiatives launched in the wake of the constitutional court's ruling, run contrary to the position of the party's leadership and its parliamentary faction. True to our principles, we intend to settle questions of dispute by legal means within the coalition, free from any extremist feelings. The Hajdu-Bihar County initiative and Deputy President Sandor Cseh's statement are opposed to this, are voluntary and violating discipline, from which I dissociate myself on behalf of the party. [no closing quotes as received]

As was reported on Saturday, the Independent Smallholders' Party held a rally in Debrecen to assess the recent ruling by the constitutional court on the privatization of property. Sandor Cseh, the party's national deputy president, qualified it as a national tragedy that "our national cause, the smallholders' land programme, seems to be going lost". Branding the court's ruling as inconsistent with European law, the Smallholders of Debrecen demanded that the government immediately put forward to parliament the three coalition parties' coordinated land bill. Should the government fail to meet the demand, the smallholders will call upon the democratic opposition parties of Debrecen to collect 100,000 signatures in favour of convening a new round of parliamentary elections.

Views Unchanged Despite Court Decision

LD0910093790 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 0600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The Independent Smallholders Party continues to insist that privatization should cover all forms of property. The leader of the parliamentary group of the party said this after the first round of the three-party coordinating discussions following the decision of the Constitutional Court.

Jozsef Torgyan also disclosed that in the view of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, however, the decision of the Constitutional Court must be the starting point for preparing a land bill. The Independent Smallholders politician considered it inconceivable that his party could change its earlier view that the basis of settling the question of the ownership of land should be the 1947 position.

Prime Minister Interviewed on Local Elections

LD0710214690 Budapest Television Service
in Hungarian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Report on live studio interview with Prime Minister Jozsef Antall by unidentified reporter, from "The Week" program]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] In your opinion, when should a prime minister give an interview: when he has something to say, or when he is asked?

[Antall] I think that a prime minister is obligated to give an interview in both cases, and I do not think that the two can be separated from each other. I think that a prime minister, generally, always has something to say to the country. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] In connection with the local government elections, the question is inevitable—that is, many consider that it was a failure of democracy that so few people went to vote. There are others, however, who say that these elections were not prepared properly, therefore, it is no great problem that so few people attended.

[Antall] It cannot be said at all that this was a failure of democracy, though very few people participated compared to the number that we would have liked to have seen participate. We, therefore, consider it very important indeed that plenty of people should participate in the second round of the present local government elections.

[Reporter] The Hungarian Democratic Forum lost a great deal of ground.

[Antall] That is not true, because the proportion of the votes cast—not that of voters, but the rate of polling altogether—precisely reflects the parliamentary proportions. If we examine the votes cast from the point of view of the parties, the government coalition was given approximately 59 percent, and the opposition was given about 40 percent. There are areas, of course, where

declines did occur, but this is primarily in connection with the participation of the voters.

This is exactly where the solution must be sought by everyone—that in the smallest of villages and in the largest of towns, or even in Budapest, local governments be established which can do everything to improve the economic situation, to increase the inner strength of the country, and to get us out of this crisis.

[Reporter] Is the government doing anything at all to avoid this failure, or this catastrophic situation—or, if we cannot avoid it, then to get out of it? The opposition always accuses the government of only taking steps which are forced by the opposition.

[Antall] Well, the opposition also has its role in a parliamentary system. One of their roles is to keep saying that the government does not do anything but what they force it to do. It is natural in a parliamentary system that the opposition criticize; moreover, the opposition tries to make it appear as if everything good is the result of their activity, and everything which the government does on its own is bad.

I have not had the good fortune so far to read a single proposal contrary to any government program, a single statement which gave a recipe for the transition, or anything which gave a good recipe on how to resolve this crisis—one that was new to us.

[Reporter] Is there a way out? Is there hope for improvement?

[Antall] There is a way out, but it depends on us. It depends on whether we shall be able to make use of this political stability to entice foreign capital. Of course there is a need to accomplish privatization to carry out all the measures necessary for creating the market economy. In addition to this, we need to create the social net that is an organic part of a market economy. The best social policy is always a good economic policy. We, therefore, first have to strive to facilitate ventures. Establishing new ventures, new small and medium size enterprises, would create new job prospects.

On the other hand, we must take the necessary measures to prevent impoverishment. We have already done something in the interests of the pensioners; of course, it is minimal. We have done something on the question of family allowance; this is also minimal. Measures for young people and students were also taken, though we know that these are also minimal. It shows, however, the intention of the government to do everything in our power. Our main aim, of course, is to improve their fate.

[Reporter] The most important event of this week was that the Constitutional Court rejected the land program. Many people say that this, in fact, is the defeat of the government coalition.

[Antall] First, the Constitutional Court did not reject the land bill. The government adopted a bill on the land as a compromise between the three parties. Prior to the

government submitting this land bill to parliament, it asked the Constitutional Court's interpretation of two questions in the bill in light of the Constitution. The Constitutional Court disclosed an interpretation according to which land cannot be reprivatized in one way; that in the case of other real estate—for example stores, buildings, or others—reprivatization would be excluded. The question thus has to be handled in a unified way.

[Reporter] A few members of the Smallholders' Party [FKgP] now feel that they were deserted by the government and by the Hungarian Democratic Forum.

[Antall] The FKgP cannot feel this way—partly because the ministers of the FKgP also voted when we asked for the evaluation of the Constitutional Court before we submitted the bill—as the government coalition and the government cannot afford to submit something to parliament. Furthermore, the government cannot afford to have parliament or one of its groups later hand the same question to the Constitutional Court, and perhaps have it declared unconstitutional. We have not submitted the land bill yet, but clarified this question beforehand.

I would, however, like to add that this stance of the Constitutional Court does not only concern the government coalition, but also the land bill of the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ], or also the concepts of the other political parties, because they also had proposals—as was very correctly acknowledged by Pal Juhasz, who prepared the land program of SZDSZ, for example.

I would also like to add that the government is going to prepare a rehabilitation law, a compensation law, which will settle this question; furthermore, totally in accordance with the decision of the Constitutional Court, the government will take a stance in favor of it, guarantee that privatization be carried out in agriculture, and see that those who want to establish small farms in Hungary and create an entrepreneurial agriculture, will have the opportunity to do so.

[Reporter] In the background there is the beautifully illuminated town. Is it always going to be so? Will there be enough energy? Is the prime minister optimistic about this?

[Antall] If the country falls into apathy and does not believe that we can get out of this—if it closes its doors and windows and, if you like, looks ahead to the years to come by shutting each other out of the various areas of life—then we will never get out of this. If, however, there is faith and will in the country, as there was after the World War II—and in Hungarian history there were many times when the strength of revival and renewal was present—so there will be a way out of this. When there is hope that this country will become independent and free, then this country must not fall into such apathy.

Government Discusses Issues of Radio, Pensions

LD0410225390 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1700 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] The government has been meeting since this morning. The talks are expected to last until dawn. On the topic of the frequency moratorium, it was stated that until a new law is enacted, a ban on founding studios will be in force. The commercial radios, however, which are operating—that is, Calypso and Danubius, as well as Nap television—can continue their activities and still broadcast. It was also decided that people on low pensions will be given assistance in the form of a single payment of 2,400 forints.

At its session today, on the basis of a resolution of parliament, the government accepted a bill which orders a full ban on the founding of national, regional, or local studios whose programs are sent by cable. This bill will be in effect until the Radio and Television Law comes into force in March. The bill also bans the granting of use or lease rights for radio or television frequencies. It accepts the studios which already exist, thus allowing Danubius and Calypso radios and Nap Television to continue.

The government has also decided that pensioners whose pension does not exceed three times the lowest ones, or 15,000 forints, will receive 2,400 forints in a lump sum before winter. An amendment to the law on family supplements is also proposed, so that industrial apprentices under the age of 20, whose income is lower than 5,000 forints per month, will receive a family supplement. A family supplement is also proposed for young people who have been placed in penal, health, or welfare institutions. This, however, will be the entitlement of the institutions which provide for them.

The government recognized that Hungarian State Railways, on its own authority, will restore the 90-percent railway travel discount for large families beginning in January.

Antall Meets Chamber of Commerce President

LD0410221490 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT
4 Oct 90

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI)—According to information from the prime minister's press office, head of government Jozsef Antall met Lajos Tolnay, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, in his office on Thursday.

They discussed the current economic processes and the difficulties faced by companies.

An agreement was reached on placing cooperation between the government and the chamber on a new footing.

Former MSZMP Leader Karoly Grosz Resigns

LD0710035590 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Our country's recent number-one leader will probably say good-bye to politics. Karoly Grosz has been relieved of his membership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP] Central Committee. At the session of the governing body of the MSZMP, Karoly Grosz said that with his resignation he would like to help the renewal of the party.

Defense Official Supports Continued Army Funding

LD0710110990 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 0730 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Interview with Ernce Raffay, Ministry of Defense political state secretary, by correspondent Jozsef Barath in Zakopane; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Representatives of three of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty—Hungarians, Czechs and Poles—met in Zakopane. This extra meeting provided the opportunity for our reporter, Jozsef Barath, to ask Ernce Raffay, political state secretary of the Ministry of Defense, what is the new defense conception of the Hungarian Army, and what are the financial consequences of its realization.

[Raffay] According to the old doctrines, the potential enemies were the German and the Italian Armies, certain parts of these. Now, we say there is no preconceived image of an enemy.

[Barath] Did those working out the doctrine not find new enemies in other directions either?

[Raffay] I want to emphasize that Romania and the Soviet Union do not count as enemies, or potential enemies, either. This means that there will be certain changes, for example, in the division of the Army, as well. Consider the present distribution of the Hungarian Army: If we travel through the country, we can see lots of soldiers in the Dunantul [west of the Danube], but we see

hardly any soldiers in the Alföld [Great Plain]. All this means, in our view, that an army somewhat stronger than the present one will be necessary. This must not, of course, be interpreted with exaggeration, nor should it be thought that we now wish to spend all the money of the country on the Army. At the same time, it must be recognized that certain parts of the current Army are equipped with largely obsolete equipment.

[Barath] Were any calculations made—approximately how much money would be needed, or how much will need to be allocated in next year's budget?

[Raffay] We imagine that instead of the nearly 40 billion forints which were allocated for this year so far, we would need about 77 billion forints. The position, in fact, is that a substantial part of this 77 billion, or the difference—let me not talk about detailed figures—is the result of inflation, another part is for maintenance and the continuous renewal of fairly obsolete military hardware, and for other similar factors.

What I would say is that in the present situation, in all the countries of the region—Romania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland,—even with difficulties and some retrograde steps, a democratization process is taking place; it now looks as if it is unnecessary to spend on the Army.

In my view, however, it is still necessary, because if we look at our history—if we only look at the history of this century—in theory, in various countries a return process or new developments could take place. The consequence of this would be increasing conflicts of interest between Hungary and other countries. We have to prepare for this.

In addition, if we do not develop the Army, technology will be reduced to virtually nothing. If the government decides in five years or 10 years that, for example, as far as possible a new air force must be established, we will be starting from zero. This would cost the country a great deal.

So what I believe is, though I know everybody does not agree with me, perhaps gradual development is the most rational solution in this situation.

Mazowiecki Interview on Candidacy, Foreign Policy
LD0510100890 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
 2004 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Live studio interview with Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, by correspondents Wojciech Gielzynski from SOLIDARINOSC weekly, Martin Krol from REPUBLICA, and Karol Malczynski from BBC]

[Text] [Correspondent] It is appropriate to thank you right away for having decided to accept our invitation. Our program is entitled "Poland in the World." Over the last hour and a half, Poland's situation in the world has not, it seems, changed. On the other hand, the political situation in Poland has changed—which will somewhat modify things—as you have agreed to be a candidate for the office of president of the Republic. We will, of course, speak of Poland in the world, but, in this context, somewhat changing your political role in the country.

[Mazowiecki] I hope that this will not modify our talk too excessively. I would in any case simply wish to clarify for you that this—our meeting today—was planned much earlier. After my return to the country, I realized that a certain acceleration of events had taken place and that, if it be a matter of the elections, there are certain deadlines. I must sincerely tell you that I wondered, in fact almost to the very last moment, what I should do. Am I to say today in this, in this meeting of ours, that, say, on Monday I wanted to do this? I came to the conclusion that in fact the acceleration is so great that it would in fact be somewhat artificial, and would not correspond to the expectations of the viewers of this program, that we speak here of some other matter, and that I not reply to the question that many people have so persistently been expecting a quick answer to. Please believe only this: I did not at all want to surprise you. If you, if you gentlemen feel surprised then—I do not know—then I can only express my regrets. There was on my part no...

[Correspondent, interrupting] But an interesting surprise.

[Mazowiecki] ...no desire to surprise.

[Correspondent] We, in any case, planned to ask the prime minister, to ask some questions on this subject. We are already familiar with your statement, but if you will let me, then I would like to ask you to amplify this statement.

[Mazowiecki] But I hope that we will return to foreign policy.

[Correspondent] We certainly will return.

[Second correspondent] You said that this was a very difficult decision from a personal point of view as well. Altogether, this was a difficult decision—as it is clear that this is an office of great responsibility. Why was this personally a difficult decision? Was it because you will

have to run in an electoral battle with Lech Walesa, in whose camp you once belonged?

[Mazowiecki] Well, sir, I said in this short statement of mine, I said that circumstances mean that this is a difficult [word indistinct] for me. Of course this is what I had in mind. Well, it is of course from this point of view a difficult decision for me, but I also said that I will strive to elucidate and clarify my difficulties in a short while. So indeed I would not wish that this talk of ours turn into a talk on another subject. But surely, as you say, it is then completely natural that this element was a very important problem for me.

[Correspondent] Many of your supporters feel that the delaying of this decision reduces your chances in the elections. Do you agree with such a view?

[Mazowiecki] You are dragging me into an electoral discussion. I do not know; it is difficult for me to be a prophet here.

[Correspondent] But if you will allow, Mr. Prime Minister, the situation is different than it was one and a half hours ago.

[Mazowiecki] But make it (?easier)....

[Correspondent, interrupting] I would like, Mr. Prime Minister, to ask a question: whether appearing in the dual—at the moment—role of prime minister and candidate for the office of president, whether you as prime minister and as one who has the media at his disposal will guarantee for all candidates the appropriate, proportional, or equal access to the media?

[Mazowiecki] I hope, sir, that you have no doubts in this regard. I hope that everyone—anyway, certain decisions probably already exist in this sphere—as to the government, it will certainly adhere to this, and there can be no doubt in this regard that it will be so. [sentence as heard]

[Correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, how do you intend to conduct the electoral campaign? And a second question, on the subject of the presidency: If Lech Walesa were to win the election, could you see yourself remaining in office as Polish prime minister?

[Mazowiecki] I think that this would be very difficult, as...[changes thought] But now you are drawing me into far-reaching discussions, sir. I think it is normal that, when two candidates mutually question their basic programs—and it is being questioned, regarding the government—then it is natural in a democratic system to go over to the opposition.

[Correspondent] Perhaps one last question on the subject of the presidency?

[Mazowiecki] The last one.

[Correspondent] What type of presidency do you advocate, Mr. Prime Minister: the present type, the strengthening of this position, or possibly a weaker presidency?

[Mazowiecki] Sir, a kind of special situation exists in Poland whereby first the election and then the constitutional discussion takes place. The fact that these elections are, for the first time, of a general character, specifies that we are speaking here of a presidency with real and significant prerogatives.

[Correspondent] Gentlemen, we have expanded what was said during the news, during the evening news. Perhaps we could move over to foreign issues, if that is all right, of course?

[Second correspondent] If I may, let us start with how Poland is seen in the world. It is as if there were two opinions on the subject of what has happened in Poland. One of these states that it is a kind of tragedy, that Solidarity has split, that former allies in the struggle for democracy now stand against each other. The second, on the contrary, states that this is a kind of natural development, that a real electoral battle, real democracy, will at last exist in Poland. What do you think, sir? Which of these opinions puts Poland in a better light in the world?

[Mazowiecki] You know, I judge that both of these views are real. For this is a drama, and something quite natural. In fact it is difficult to state which produces a better opinion. This is a natural matter: Political pluralization in a democratic system is something natural. This is also a certain kind of drama, a situation in which a certain widely perceived antitotalitarian camp begins to differentiate. So I think that in essence both of these opinions are real. I judge that in the world at the moment there is an acceptance of this, a getting used to it. At a certain time this was very much overdramatized, but there is gradually ensuing an acceptance that this is a natural democratic process that had to take place. The point is, of course, only that it takes place within a certain framework, that, well, it not threaten stabilization or the development of the situation in Poland—the situation that will from a world point of view be perceived as the development of a democratic state and of a partner that is not unpredictable.

[Correspondent] Precisely what—you do not [word indistinct]—but what chance do you think there is that irrespective of what takes place in the presidential elections, in the parliamentary elections, the basic ideas of Polish foreign policy will be continued? It is the case in most states that elections do not necessarily radically change the direction of foreign policy.

[Mazowiecki] You know, I am here, I am here in the position of a man who has to predict, or else evaluate, for others. I can speak of how I feel. I feel that, I feel in general terms, that it is precisely pluralization that we need in many areas. But a consensus in basic matters is also necessary; and these basic areas of foreign policy should also belong to this consensus.

[Correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, we finally have a sovereign foreign policy. We have an eminent head of diplomacy, and we have had a series of diplomatic successes—but nonetheless there is probably the general

feeling in Poland that Poland is becoming an isolated country, that it is ever more difficult for us to find contacts and mutual understanding with our neighbors. I do not speak of the classic case, which most interests the people—that borders are closing before Poles—but also of deeper matters. For instance, the question of the accord that surprised the whole of West Europe and the United States, between Kohl and Gorbachev in the Caucasus. We have found ourselves in an awkward situation: Does the government evaluate the situation in society in a similar manner? Does the prime minister see it as does the average man?

[Mazowiecki] I do not know whether one can right away, in a manner of speaking, compare me with the average man. I strive to think as do average people—as you put it, too. On the other hand, I think as follows: From this question of yours we could perhaps—I would suggest it to you for the purposes of our talk—separate two issues. That is, this remark of yours that Poland is isolated in general; and this remark of yours relating to borders, the possibilities for free travel and so on—although these things are linked with each other. But if you will allow me, then I would like to address myself to these two very important questions in order.

I do not think Poland is isolated, and [word indistinct] the first issue—I do not think that Poland is isolated. On the contrary, I think there is great respect for Poland, great interest in Poland—which I ascertained recently while in the United States. There is also great recognition for Poland's bold decisions with regard to economic policy. I do not like to cite such examples, but it is, after all, telling that during such a tense period, when the U.S. President was fully absorbed by affairs in the Persian Gulf, that he received nine representatives from other countries—including the Polish prime minister, and before that the Polish deputy prime minister. That says something about the respect and weight Poland commands. So I absolutely do not believe that Poland is isolated. I only think that the political situation that Poland is dealing with is, I would say, far more complicated due to Poland's location, Poland's role, and I would say—the whole historical situation.

Today it is not a choice of membership in one group, or, let us say, an alliance with the eastern neighbor against the western one, or with the western against the eastern. Our policies must be conducted in all directions. Such is our situation, such is our location, and such is our place in Europe. In my opinion we absolutely cannot speak of any isolation here.

Let me give you another example, sir. An ecological conference recently took place in Sweden. Of course by the very fact of people meeting each other the possibility arose of talks on other [word indistinct]. Well, representatives of the Pentagon group took part on the invitation of Poland, which was a co-initiator of the conference. Poland constitutes a kind of mediator here.

We can, and no doubt will, continue talking about this general political picture, but with regard to the first issue, I would like to say that I do not believe that Poland is isolated. Poland has the opportunity to play an active role in shaping the new Europe. I am deeply convinced of this.

And now for the second matter: It is, undoubtedly, a most painful matter. But I believe that one must understand that this attitude toward the freedom to travel without visas is not an attitude toward Poland nor toward Poles. This is just an attitude toward a certain matter, a matter which is difficult for these countries. Poland is a country from which many people emigrate, from which people leave to work as it were illegally; that is to trade. So, that is the problem. It is not an attitude toward Poland, it is just a restriction in these countries on the possibilities of working forces arriving from the outside.

In this very room I had a talk—I no longer remember his name—with someone from England, one of the outstanding parliamentarians, I think. And I said to him: Sir, how is it that you abolish (this) for others and you do not want to abolish it for Poles? And he said to me: Well, sir, you must not forget that there is a large and strong group of Polish immigrants in England. They issue invitations, and these people arrive and work illegally, while from other countries they do not.

Well, this is a problem. This is a very important problem for our diplomacy for we would like, would we not, to make this flow of people perfectly easy. But if we were able, well, first of all, to have some sort of influence over our own compatriots as far as this trading is concerned so that drastic and unpleasant things do not have to happen—for we do not have any administrative means of getting rid of this altogether—then I think things would get somewhat better. But I believe that it would be wrong to see in this some sort of special attitude toward Poles. We should not try to persuade ourselves that it is so.

[Correspondent] Do we have to do this [word indistinct], if I may ask such a question? Is it not to some extent a question of cutting our nose to spite our face?

[Second correspondent] I also wish to ask about this matter. In this era of new European thought, is the implementation of such a traditional retaliatory measure profitable for Poland or would allowing free entry for Germans into Poland not cause a certain pressure on the German Government—not to speak of the fact that, economically, it was mainly Poland and the Poles who get the short straw in this move.

[Mazowiecki] Well, sir, it is like this. There is the matter of a certain reciprocity which relates, if to nothing else, then to towns or parishes which are divided. This must be negotiated. As far as citizens of the former GDR are concerned, a decision was made today to renew this movement. [sentence as heard] We are counting on it that by the end of October we shall have had our talks

regarding reciprocity—especially about such situations as divided towns and parishes—so that the traffic is reciprocal. The German side will understand that this is an important and significant postulate, and we want to act as pragmatically as possible.

[Correspondent] Now to something that is also important, perhaps: if we are not isolated, but nonetheless in a difficult and complicated situation, as the prime minister put it, [word indistinct] on many instruments and through many channels, [word indistinct] is however the historically most important instrument—so it seems to me in any case—the Eastern instrument, which is, of course, changing very much. It is difficult to say what it is exactly at the moment, and what it will be in a few months' time. Does the foreign policy of the Polish Government envisage variants in the development of the situation in the East? Very briefly, at least three: Gorbachev stays and things are more or less as they are; something very bad happens and there is chaos, some form of return of—let us say—an authoritarian-military government; and finally, for instance, there is a Great Russia that attracts other countries, with Premier Yeltsin as president.

[Second correspondent] Or else there is the [word indistinct] of disintegration.

[First correspondent] Of disintegration. (Is our) policy prepared for this? And this additional question, from pure individual curiosity now: Was Mr. Yeltsin invited by you, Mr. Prime Minister?

[Mazowiecki] Well, you know, I would reply thus. The first moment—(before) I came to this office—please, let us go back in time, for there has been an enormous acceleration of events around us over this year, an enormous acceleration of events in the course of this year. I am sorry if I allow myself to go back into history a little. It was enormously important to me that this eastern neighbor of ours recognize that friendly relations, and friendly policy, can be carried on here, and not only by a government based on ideological ties, among other things, that a government which does not have these ideological ties can also carry on a friendly policy in relation to them. The policy of ours from this time is completely sovereign. Decisions, no decisions relating to Polish foreign policy are made anywhere else but here, in Warsaw. This was, in these mutual relations of ours, after all accepted. As to—and this is a very important, a very important thing that we are making permanent, and that we will be making permanent, although it is also an important thing that we take into account certain dislikes from that side, historical difficulties, dislikes, and so on. [sentence as heard] These are certain facts which we must also take into account. Also such facts, let us say, as the matter of the graves of Soviet soldiers in Poland and so on: These are matters which are very seriously treated over there, very seriously rebound, and which make more difficult the serious matters that we at the moment have to deal with, jointly. Economic matters, matters of the withdrawal of Soviet forces, matters

of the transit of forces withdrawn from today's territory of the GDR. But above all economic matters, which are very serious matters for us. For on the subject of the development of the situation for our eastern neighbor: It is difficult for me to prophesy. All these variants that you named here are considered by political scientists, and by politicians, too. In association with this, they must take them into account.

[Mazowiecki] But I would say the following: Today, it is very difficult to describe how this state will take shape, what the new type of federation or confederation will be, since it may be said with near certainty that there will be one which perhaps will not encompass every member of today's Soviet Union. I feel that the striving for independence by the Baltic States indicates that it will not encompass all members. It is difficult to say here how others will take shape.

We must, however, remember one or two things. first, it is and will be a nuclear power, playing an important role. It is our neighbour. Our direct neighbors are the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Lithuania, but Russia also remains a very important neighbor. Well, I would say that we are sorting out our relations with Moscow, we are sorting them out with the Soviet Union, but we are also conducting a policy as if on two planes, which means that we are already also talking to these republics and are making efforts to strengthen these links of cultural and economic cooperation.

In this same room, I received Mrs. Prunskiene. As regards an invitation to Yeltsin, I would say that nothing stands in its way. Minister Skubiszewski will be in Moscow in October. He will also be talking to (?Russia) and Belorussia, right, but he will also be conducting talks with the center. Well, this is of interest to us. As I said, we are conducting a policy on two planes, but we are interested in, I would say, not causing antagonism. We should conduct this policy positively, and not interfere in some sort of antagonism. This is not our role and not our place.

I generally believe, if I may express more general thoughts here, I would say, concerning a certain type of political philosophy, I often cite—I have not had the opportunity here with you gentlemen—a saying of De Gaulle, who wrote that geography does not change, but geopolitics can. Well, I believe that it is our task to change precisely Poland's geopolitical situation, and that this change in the geopolitical situation is most important on this horizontal plane. It is also important on the vertical plane, but the problems, here are smaller, right?

[Correspondent] Has this situation not deteriorated in some sense?

[Mazowiecki] On this horizontal plane?

[Correspondent] As far as geopolitics are concerned we are once again between very large, very mighty countries, and there are two versions: The first that we might profit greatly by the fact that we are in such a geographical

position, and the second is that, once again, we have these two mighty neighbors and that we are of no special use to them and they they will come to agreements over our heads—I return here to Mr Gielzynski's question concerning Kohl's meeting with Gorbachev. Such fears do exist in Poland, will you not agree Mr. Prime Minister?

[Mazowiecki] I admit it, of course, I admit it. But these things are independent of us, these things that have happened. The unification of Germany has taken place, there is a certain specific situation in the country of our eastern neighbor. These things do not depend on us. I (?was thinking) of our intentions, so to speak, on this horizontal plane where every foreign policy must have, what I would call, deeper roots. That which is called political philosophy is not some piece of imagination, it is, I would say, the rooting of present policy [word indistinct] in some deeper assumptions. I believe that this deeper rooting, for Poland, is the changing of these geopolitics through reconciliation, both with the East and with the West.

[Correspondent] But prime minister, if we could go back for a moment to this vertical axis: There are problems here, too. The concept of a Central Europe is not going very well. The conference in Bratislava has not met all expectations, the Pentagone is becoming a fact, and the south—Prague, Budapest—is trying to push us into a north Baltic treaty which, contrary to a Danube-region treaty or one covering Central Europe, has no historical traditions and its only possible binding element might be ecology or, more precisely, the issue of the cleanliness of the Baltic. It is a fiction that we might be able to create some sort of Baltic treaty. However, there have been some steps taken by Polish diplomacy in this direction. Do they really have any sense or any goal?

[Mazowiecki] Do you know, I would not agree with you that someone is trying to push us into some sort of Baltic treaty. Let us take things one by one: As far as the Bratislava conference is concerned, our stance was that it should be well prepared. So if you are assessing the critical results of this conference—then, if I may say so, it is not a criticism directed at us. Second: As far as central Europe is concerned, and what you said: I believe that certain assumptions, certain hopes were understood....

[Correspondent, interrupting] You were skeptical about this already three years ago, prime minister—yes, you said precisely three years ago at a seminar called Poland in Europe that the GDR has no common links with Romania, nor does Poland have any common traditions with Bulgaria, and that is why this concept is like building castles in the sky.

[Mazowiecki] Yes, yes, indeed. Well, I believed—although I would like to say here that even though everything is not working out perfectly within this cooperation; as one knows, one must just improve it—I am talking here about the countries that are closest to us:

Hungary, Czechoslovakia [as heard]. When I was in Hungary I believe that we understood each other, Prime Minister Antall and I, in this matter. Now in New York I spoke to President Havel—I hope to meet him soon; I would like to improve certain things. On the one hand—let us say this quite openly—there is a certain natural tendency in every one of these countries toward a sort of swifter escape to the West, and on the other hand there is something which, in my opinion, which we could do together and explain. There are certain I would say common interests in these countries that are most advanced in the democratic process and in economic changes: common interests toward the West, in order to show, in order to show strongly that this historic push that has taken place in our countries must be answered by a stronger, faster, and more daring economic opening up.

So, on the other hand, if it is a matter of the Baltic, here our (?myth) does not push things along, but there are certain things that are very concrete which mean that Poland can here play a role, and these are very important things for us. Well, for instance, we are talking with the Norwegians—we talked at this conference about the matter, about the possibility, of putting through a pipeline. [word indistinct] from the North Sea, yes? So, this is, further, there is the issue of these, of these transit roads, yes? These great transit and railway routes. Poland completely differently—there would then be a different role—this is a certain, it seems to me, completely realistic interest. [as heard] So, it is not the case that we should be seeking some artificial bloc, yes? On the other hand, we can here be this natural bridging territory. I think Poland, altogether our location, is here such that precisely this as if subtle web of ties on various sides is this proper policy of ours, and not the adaptation to some one group of states [word indistinct]. [sentence as heard]

[Correspondent] You said, Mr. Prime Minister, you used the phrase: policy in all directions. Once, at this same meeting, at a seminar, you used the following phrase, then very valuable: Europe has not taken on the consciousness of its strength and possibilities, it has ceased to be a sovereign actor in global politics. You said this three years ago. And indeed the world does currently shape itself thus, that the central dynamic of the world is moving to the Pacific sphere. Meanwhile, our policy, our diplomacy, is, let us say this openly, passive in this direction. We are losing many opportunities that we could have for economic development. To a great degree we have pushed away Japan. We are now wasting South Korea, with which relations were established half a year too late. The credits that they have given us are not exploited. Probably, this might also happen to those with Taiwan. In a word, we are neglecting those, we are neglecting that geographical direction which in the coming century will have an especially great importance.

[Mazowiecki] You know, I will put it to you thus. Perhaps you are right that here we are neglecting something, and that it would be appropriate to function more

actively in this direction. But, but for every state, especially a state with many problems, there is surely, there is a certain hierarchy of priorities, yes? And a natural hierarchy of these priorities in our case is that which surrounds us—neighbors. I think that here we have manifested a very great activity, so generally speaking I agree with you as to the fact that we should be more active in those directions.

But that does not mean we have pushed Japan aside, does it? On the contrary, we are trying to draw Japan nearer, except that for example, there are very great problems, if it is a question of Japan, on the question of our debt, someone told me here not to talk about the debt at all, because in Japan if someone does not want to pay his debt he commits hara-kiri. [laughter] I, however, found the courage and spoke, but here we have great problems.

If it is a question of South Korea, you are not speaking entirely correctly here, as they are not credits, but credit guarantees. Those are two different things, that is, credit guarantees for Korean businesses, (?and in any case) concerning the export of their goods to us.

[Correspondent] Or investments in Poland?

[Mazowiecki] To a certain extent, that is, 450....

[Correspondent, interrupting] Fifty was a gift, I think.

[Mazowiecki] No, no. That very 50 concerns investment. Talks are being held at the moment concerning a ship, telecommunications. The rest, however, are credit guarantees for Korean businesses. I think that generally the use of these credit guarantees is also continually a problem of a feeling out the economic stabilization of Poland. But certainly we ought to draw them closer to us, but that is not dependent on us.

[Correspondent] You recalled a certain hierarchy of priorities, thus, I want to return for a moment to Germany and look at how the Polish situation looks vis-a-vis Germany, particularly as unification has just taken place—and look at the Polish diplomatic initiatives, which were taken this year. Poland demanded participation in the "two-plus-four" conference, and later agreement was given for a very limited Polish participation in that conference. That was regarded as a success, that is how the government interpreted it. Later, Poland demanded a border treaty before the unification of Germany and before the powers of the superpowers expired. Now, unification has taken place and Chancellor Kohl is saying that, if he wins the elections in January, in accord with the agreement which he made with you, he will try to start negotiations on an entire treaty regulating all relations with Poland. However, as far as I understand, Poland still expects the signing of a treaty as it was agreed at the "two-plus-four" conference, that is, as quickly as possible after the unification of Germany. How do you assess this Polish diplomacy, as I

do not think we have achieved that which we want? How do you assess the present stance of your government and that of Chancellor Kohl?

[Mazowiecki] Well, you know, if it is a case of Polish diplomacy in this sphere and our attainments, then it is not as you say that we have so very much praised our attainments. But, I think that this is recognized across the whole world, and when the problem of our participation in the "two-plus-four," the "two-plus-four" conference arose, as a fairly considerable Polish success. [sentence as heard] I was then, as you know, in London. I said this at a news conference. I spoke about this with Mrs. Thatcher. I had her support right away. We spoke of this with President Mitterrand, then with President Bush. Poland attained enormous support here, world support. I would just add in parentheses that in our last talk President Bush had already asked me if this treaty had already been signed.

[Correspondent] I see [word indistinct]

[Mazowiecki] Whether this treaty is already signed. So, I think we have attained a very important thing here, and this was very necessary. And I do not agree with those who have said that this is altogether unrealistic, our participation, and then said that this is altogether an artificial problem, or something like that. If we want to carry on a policy of reconciliation with the Germans we must do it on such grounds that there will be no problems concerning border matters. And this was the point in this. We are absolutely not only interested, but we will completely comply with this decision, that now, right after unification, this border treaty will be signed. And next we move on the matter of a wider treaty on cooperation, which more or less, I would say, as regards problems and issues, will correspond to this wide-ranging declaration signed, signed in the course of the visit of Chancellor Kohl to Poland, between Chancellor Kohl and me. On the other hand, the first task and matter is, and we hope that there will be no dragging out of things here, and in any case it is after all very worthwhile to here notice one thing as well, the enormous evolution in the stance of Chancellor Kohl, yes, to the moment, yes, of this speech of his, yes, to the expellees' union. Well, it must be recognized, yes, that he defended this stance with great bravery and that he precisely, and not anyone else, said that if we do not regulate this, this will be a hinderance to unification, yes. So, I judge that, and here I harbor the hope, I in any case spoke about this with President Weizsaecker recently—for I met with him in New York—I hope there will be no dragging out of things here. In any case, we on our side are ready to start this. We have a draft of this border treaty. We are ready to commence these talks. It is just a question of ending these unification ceremonies for these talks to start as soon as possible. And we wish for this treaty to be signed.

[Correspondent] But are the Germans ready for this? Or will they wait until January?

[Mazowiecki] No, I judge not. I judge that the talks will take place soon.

[Second correspondent] If one could raise something rather different....

[Correspondent, interrupting] On a point of order, I think we have perhaps time, at most, for one and a half questions.

[Second correspondent] I have a question, a question as follows, that perhaps, to go back a little to our beginning, I also count on the fact that you, Mr. Prime Minister, I hope will also be president. In light of this, my question is as follows: What....

[Mazowiecki, interrupting] Please do not say that, because Mr. [word indistinct] will deduct it from my [broadcasting] time. [laughter]

[Correspondent] What will happen with the Polish Army? The Army is an instrument of foreign policy. Why do we have an army? And speaking in a way symbolically, against whom are and will our rockets be directed? What tasks in Polish foreign policy does the Polish Army implement and will it implement?

[Second correspondent] Perhaps against Iraq?

[Mazowiecki] That means you feel we should not have an army at all?

[Correspondent] No, but what is it to do, this army?

[Second correspondent] Well, it is the case that an army has an enemy, and in any case it is oriented for some eventualities. What eventualities is the Polish Army oriented toward?

[Mazowiecki] The Polish Army is to defend all of our borders, all the borders are to be defended by it—that first. And second, it is above all to rebuild its morale, its significance, yes, just as every armed force in another country plays a very significant role, yes? I do not know whether you asked such a question in Spain, or I do not know in Italy whether they would tell you toward whom they are oriented. I presume they would reply in the same way, that they are to defend the independence and security of the country. And that is the task of our army, which is at the moment undergoing very significant changes and very significant reforms.

[Correspondent] I have one question which is associated with the army. My colleague here raised the Persian Gulf. Now, Poland very ably protected its citizens who were staying in that region, fairly efficiently evacuated them; some Polish citizens stayed there. Poland has also sent a hospital ship as a certain symbol of its presence there. My question: Western Europe, to which we wish to belong, is in reasonable solidarity sending out both equipment and troops for the defense of mutual interests. And this is the Western Europe to which we want to belong, but in this case we are not in solidarity with her.

What do you think of the view that perhaps it is necessary to send to Saudi Arabia an air squadron instead of this, or....

[Second correspondent] Brzezinski in any case recently expressed this in an interview, that half-measures, that this was a half-measure on the part of Poland, just a hospital and not army units.

[Mazowiecki] I think I can say that if it is a matter of U.S. opinion, more widely, and that which I heard in a talk with the President, then this decision of ours was very well received. As to what you say, various things happen. Tell me, for instance, as regards Germany, you know that Germany did not send forces as they have constitutional hinderances....

[Correspondent, interrupting] In our country only military doctrine is against this, but this is still not a constitutional hinderance.

[Mazowiecki]...have constitutional hinderances. I reply to you on this as follows: For every government, as also for ours, such a decision is very hard and difficult. You first praise us in one sentence, that we evacuated, and in another you censure us, that we sent too little. Now....

[Correspondent, interrupting] I neither praise nor censure. I only show the two sides of this problem. Whether this decision was right....

[Mazowiecki, interrupting] And on this is based the difficulty of this decision, yes? The difficulty is based on the fact that it is necessary to first evacuate the citizens. Apart from that, you know, this is really at the moment an exceptionally difficult world problem. The world as if, to put it thus, for years used to the East-West conflict has forgotten that another conflict of world significance can arise.

But let us remember that apart from the immediate problem, which exists and which is a dramatic problem, there is also the problem of relations with the whole Arab world, a very complicated problem. I think that what we have done is a lot; we respect the Security Council resolution in full, we have sent. [sentence as heard] We will consider other possibilities if necessary, but I think precisely—rather, I would say—in the direction of life saving and medical.

[Correspondent] How, therefore—if one looks generally at what we are talking about—how would you define something that could be called the identity of Polish foreign policy. You spoke, Prime Minister, about reconciliation—that is a very beautiful and Christian thought—but foreign policy is not always only Christian. What is Poland's place in Europe, independent Poland, Poland with the West, Poland with the world, and where are our priorities—of course everywhere—but where are the priorities? What is the essence of the message of Polish foreign policy for now and the next year or two?

[Mazowiecki] I would say the following: A new form of Europe is being created. Here, not long ago, if I can cite

it, I do not think he will feel offended by me; Professor Stomma, who we both know well, said to me, that such a great remodeling of Europe occurs every so many years—he said once every 50, let's not argue. I think that really a great remodeling of Europe is being created. And I am convinced that Poland has an active role to play in this remodeling of Europe, a very important one. When I spoke to President Bush for the first time when I was in the United States, and later I said the same to Henry Kissinger when he paid a visit to me, I told him—first, the President—that I understood that in U.S. policy Poland does not and will not play a role such as the Soviet Union or the Germans, but I would like, and that is my aim, for Poland to be seen as an independent factor of European policy, and not that we are perceived through their attitude toward Russia or Germany. And I think an understanding of the importance of that, to see Poland as an independent factor in Europe, and thus of that certain balance in Europe—after all, if we are talking about the German question, today there is not a problem of territorial dangers, but a problem of the economic importance of that state, and thus also of the political importance, of the composition of it in the entirety of Europe or the noncomposition. [sentence as heard] Poland is here very important; Polish policy is and can be a very important factor influencing that.

If we speak of the great, of the various, possibilities in the transformations in the East, then Poland is also here, and the example of Poland, the example of reforms, whether they will succeed, is also a very important factor. And whether we will be an agent for whom things went well, and an agent who does not carry on a policy disinclined in relation to our eastern neighbor, with whom we will live together, with whom we will always live together—are we open to this life together? This also plays a very significant role in this model of the future Europe. So, I would place this, I would place this as a priority, if we are to speak of priorities as well.

[Correspondent] It is time for me to start to thank everyone. Thank you Mr. Prime Minister, thank you gentlemen, and I also thank the viewers—I imagine the prime minister's statement on the television news significantly increased the number watching, or at least increased the temperature of the way in which you listened to this interview. Once more, thank you for accepting our invitation, for the interview, and for your questions, gentlemen.

Mazowiecki To Retain Office Throughout Elections

*LD0510153190 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1300 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Text] Because of her illness, today's news conference by the government press spokesperson took place without Malgorzata Niezabitowska. Minister Aleksander Hall and Deputy Minister of Finance Wojciech Misiag took part. Asked whether, in association with being a candidate in the presidential elections, Tadeusz Mazowiecki

will resign from the post of prime minister, Minister Hall replied that the prime minister will take part in the campaign in office as chairman of the Council of Ministers. Ministers will fulfill their tasks, and whether they will engage in the support of the candidacy of Tadeusz Mazowiecki remains their affair.

List of Groups Behind Presidential Candidates

AU0510144790 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish
2 Oct 90 p 1

[Marek Rudnicki report: "Who Is Behind Whom?"]

[Text] In the presidential campaign that has already started unofficially, more and more parties and groups are declaring their support for the candidates. What is this support? What party is behind whom?

Lech Walesa has the support of the following:

- The Presidium of the Polish Social Democratic Union, plus the personal support of its chairman, Tadeusz Fiszbach;
- The Liberal-Democratic Congress;
- The National Federation of "Solidarity" Factory Committees, also known as the network;
- The Christian-National Union; members of this union head the newly-formed Christian Citizens Movement, which wants to set up a Lech Walesa election committee;
- The Polish-American Friendship Society;
- Private individuals, including Polish emigres, one of whom is the American industrialist Edward Pisek;
- The Christian-Democratic Forum;
- The Christian-Democratic Labor Party. A few days ago, Andrzej Micewski denied that party chairman Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki was going to run for president;
- The Republican Party, recently formed in Krakow;
- The Confederation for an Independent Poland—Democratic Faction, a faction that broke away from the Confederation recently;
- The Center Accord, whose leader, Jaroslaw Kaczynski, admitted the possibility of Walesa being president and Mazowiecki prime minister;
- Lech Walesa's Citizens Committee;
- The "Young Poland" Political Society of Gdansk, which has expressed the hope that as president, Walesa will continue to profess moderation and legal solutions.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki has the support of the following:

- Citizens Movement Democratic Action, in other words ROAD, led by Zbigniew Bujak and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk;
- The Forum of the Democratic Right, members of which include Piotr Fogler, Stanislaw Stomma, and Tomasz Wolek;
- The Krakow Alliance for Democracy; Chairman Jerzy Turowicz, plus members of the Democratic Club of People's Councillors and 11 November Club, have signed an appeal asking Mazowiecki to announce his candidacy.

Other groups:

- "Solidarity 80," headed by Marian Jurczyk, is backing Kornel Morawiecki;
- The Social Democratic Party of the Republic of Poland [SdRP]: At a meeting in Piotrkow, Leszek Miller said he would support Chairman Aleksander Kwasniewski, but at SdRP regional meetings two weeks later, the name of Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz as a candidate was mentioned.
- The Deputies Club of the Polish Peasant Party has still not nominated a candidate, denying rumors that Andrzej Stelmachowski will be the candidate.
- Gabriel Janowski, chief of Private Farmers "Solidarity," has expressed a "private opinion" whereby the marshal of the Senate should run for president;
- The Confederation for an Independent Poland does not know if it will nominate anyone;
- The Executive Council of the Polish Socialist Party, headed by Jan Jozef Lipski, has issued a statement whereby during the transitional stage, the highest office in the land should go either to the Polish president-in-exile, or to a council consisting of the Sejm marshal, Senate marshal, and first president of the Supreme Court.
- The All-Polish Trade Unions Agreement [OPZZ] has not made up its mind yet.

LKP Congress Decides on Presidential Candidate

LD0710130790 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0000 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] The League of Polish Women [LKP] will continue to exist. This was the will expressed by delegates at the 10th national LKP Congress held in Warsaw yesterday. It was decided to keep the name unchanged, and Elzbieta Lentarowicz was again chosen as league chairman. The 10th LKP Congress addressed an open letter to the Sejm in which it appeals for the rejection of the Senate draft law on the legal protection of the unborn child.

The delegates to the congress also decided to send a letter to civil rights ombudsperson, Professor Ewa Letowska, asking her to agree to be a candidate for the office of president.

Labor Party's Sila-Nowicki To Run for President

LD0810040890 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT
7 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 7—"After plenty of thought I am offering myself as a candidate in the presidential election," president of the Christian Democratic Labour Party Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki told a press conference here today.

He said he was doing so despite the fact that he earlier granted partial support to Lech Walesa and added Walesa had not fulfilled obligations they adopted together.

Sila-Nowicki's decision meant he withdrew this support and resigned from the citizens committee at Lech Walesa. [sentence as received]

Asked what obligation Walesa did not fulfill, Sila-Nowicki said the solidarity leader did not come to the meeting designed to unite all Christian democratic movements in Poland. This was of great significance for the party, he stressed.

Peasant's Party To Name Presidential Candidate

LD0610060290 Warsaw PAP in English 1835 GMT
5 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 5—The Polish Peasant Party [PSL] will field its own candidate for president, the party's National Executive Committee [chairman] Stanislaw Jakielek told PAP today.

The main board of the PSL will decide who it wants to run for president next week.

Council of Ministers Hears Mazowiecki Trip Report

LD0610113390 Warsaw PAP in English 2239 GMT
5 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 5—The Council of Ministers, debating under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki today, listened to a report on the course of the prime minister's visit to Spain and the United States and on Vice Prime Minister Leszek Balcerowicz's talks at the International Monetary Fund.

On Privatization

The Council of Ministers listened to a draft document defining directions of privatization of the economy. The main actions concentrate on the so-called stock privatization consisting in turning an enterprise into a one-person company of the state treasury and next in offering shares to broad circles of buyers either by selling packages of shares to bigger national or foreign shareholders. Seven big and good enterprises were selected to be privatized at first, and privatization of other enterprises is to start still this year. At the end of the first quarter of 1991, the process of privatization is to cover about 100 big enterprises.

The Council of Ministers recommended that a document of the Ministry for Ownership Changes, supplemented with proposals made by government members, should serve as a basis for a government statement, to be submitted to the Sejm at the start of next week.

Communes' Incomes

The Council of Ministers adopted the draft law on communes' incomes, principles of subsidization, conditions on which to obtain loans and issue bonds and also regional chambers of accounting.

The government proposed to grant communes revenues from the majority of taxes and payments, including the real property tax. They will also receive subsidies from the central budget, to be corresponding to the number of their residents. Under the draft communes will be allowed to take credits and loans.

Old Age and Disability Pensions

The Council of Ministers adopted a decree amending some regulations on the base of old age and disability pensions. The decree introduced principles concerning the base of pensions of persons employed abroad as well as specified the minimum disability and family pensions granted in connection with accidents at work.

Following the law on the income tax in 1990, the Council of Ministers fixed a co-efficient correcting the monthly indicator of an increase in retail prices of goods and consumer services at 0.6, to be binding till the end of the year.

Hall, Wozniakowski To Resign From Posts

LD0710161490 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1500 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] A meeting of representatives of various political, trade union, and social groups—who support Tadeusz Mazowiecki for president of the Polish Republic—has been in progress in Collegium Novum of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. An election committee will be set up. In connection with intention to participate in the committee's work, Minister Aleksander Hall and Henryk Wozniakowski, director general in the Council of Ministers, have announced that they are going to resign from their posts.

Party Fires President Over Statute Violation

LD0610053290 Warsaw PAP in English 1610 GMT
5 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 5—In connection with the decision of President of the Union for Real Politics Janusz Korwin-Mikke to run for president, PAP received a communique of the Union's main court today which charged its president with the violation of the organization's statute.

The communique from a meeting held last Thursday accused Korwin-Mikke of "developing authoritarian primacy of his person over the political group and instrumental treatment of its members and authorities," which was manifested in the unconsulted decision of Korwin-Mikke to forward his candidacy for the presidential post. Therefore, the Union's court resolved to suspend Korwin-Mikke as president of the Union of Real Politics, reads the communique.

Asked to comment on this decision, Korwin-Mikke termed it as lawless as the court is not empowered to exclude anyone.

Founding Members Leave 'Union for Real Politics'

LD0710102290 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0710 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Delegates to the convention of the Union for Real Politics [UPR] will continue their debates in Warsaw after the founding members split on Saturday to form a new group under the name of the Conservative-Liberal Party-Union for Real Politics [PKL-UPR].

Ex-Interior Minister Arrested for Corruption

LD0810180290 Warsaw PAP in English 1633 GMT
8 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 8—General Mieczyslaw Milewski, former interior minister, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the dissolved communist party, has been arrested for corruption, the EXPRESS WIECZORNY daily reported today.

Milewski had been the party's official in charge of internal affairs until Father Jerzy Popieluszko was murdered by Interior Ministry's functionaries. The name of the general was not mentioned during the trial but in recent times it has been associated with those who inspired the activities of Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski and his associates, the murderers of the priest, the daily continued.

Asked by the EXPRESS WIECZORNY about the arrest, press spokesman for the Prosecutor-General, Judge Andrzej Cubala said: "At the moment I can only tell you that Gen. Milewski and also six other persons have been arrested under the charge of taking large bribes. Other arrests are expected to be made."

Former Officials Detained for Priest's Death

LD0910002490 Warsaw PAP in English 2220 GMT
8 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 8—Former Vice Minister of Internal Affairs General Wladyslaw Ciaston and Former Director of Internal Ministry's Fourth Department General Zenon Jan Platek were interrogated today as suspects who might have incited and directed the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

Prosecutors accused the two of inciting their subordinates in September and October, 1984 to murder Father Popieluszko, and of directing the crime on October 19, 1984.

The two suspects have been detained awaiting trial.

Bomb Explosions Reported in Downtown Warsaw

AU0810110290 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT
5 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 5—Explosives went off in two Kodak outlets in downtown Warsaw at 2.30 a.m. today, doing much damage but hurting no one.

The police were notified about the explosion at Marszałkowska Street by a driver using the CB 9th channel.

Several minutes later another explosion rocked the Kodak outlet at Mokotowska Street. Both places were quickly surrounded by the police and army.

"It is too early at present to speak about suspicions or any results of the investigation," stated the press spokesman of the Warsaw Police Department Jan Tarasiewicz.

New Publications in Press Market Reviewed

LD0710131590 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1150 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] A new title in the press market includes a second VETO. This is a weekly published by Andrzej Nalecz-Jawecki, with the subtitle GŁOS OPOZYCJI [Voice of the Opposition]. It varies from the former VETO-TYGODNIK KAZDEGO KONSUMENTA [VETO—Every Consumer's Weekly] in its content and presentation. It costs 1,000 zlotys [Z] per issue.

We have also received the first number of the DZIENNIK COTYGODNIOWY "NIE" [The "No" Weekly Daily], edited by Jerzy Urban. We will mock serious things and have fun at the expense of sad things, reads the paper's programmatic manifesto. Sacred cows that are not attacked die of boredom, let's hurry to the rescue. The price of the DZIENNIK COTYGODNIOWY "NIE" is Z2,600.

Solidarity Demands Withdrawal of Soviet Troops

LD0810171190 Warsaw PAP in English 1519 GMT
8 Oct 90

[Text] Wroclaw, Oct. 8—Representatives of boards of those Solidarity chapters where Soviet Army units are temporarily stationed have sent to PAP a statement addressed to the prime minister, the Solidarity leader and also the Sejm and the Senate speakers.

In the statement they demand from the Polish Government to take a firm stand on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland and precisely determine a timetable for this operation, demanding at the same time from the Sejm and the Senate to take full control over the activity

of the government in this respect.
Copper Basin Region Demands Withdrawal

*LD0810135990 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1300 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Legnica, at the regional headquarters of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of the copper basin, of representatives from regions in which units of the Soviet Army are temporarily stationed.

In a published statement the participants demanded that the government take a decisive stand on the matter of the removal of the Soviet Army units from Poland and precisely specify a plan and deadlines for this operation. They also demanded, among other things, that the Sejm and the Senate should have complete control over the government in this matter, and that conditions should be laid down for the transit of the Soviet Army between German territory and the Soviet Union.

German Envoy Delivers Note on Border Negotiations

*LD0810195990 Warsaw PAP in English 1635 GMT
8 Oct 90*

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 8—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski received today German Ambassador to Poland Guenter Knackstedt.

The minister handed over to the ambassador a note on Polish-German negotiations on a treaty confirming the existing border between Poland and Germany.

Visa Requirement for Former GDR Citizens Lifted

*LD0610200990 Warsaw PAP in English 1638 GMT
6 Oct 90*

[Text] Warsaw, Berlin, Oct. 6—Poland's minister of foreign affairs decided to withdraw the requirement of possessing Polish visas for citizens of the former GDR as of today. The decision followed requests from the population of Poland's border regions who look upon visits by Germans as a source of good business.

The ministry said that the requirement of possessing visas would remain suspended till November 7. During that time Poland and Germany will hold intensive talks aimed at solving the matter of visas on a reciprocal basis. The current decision of the minister of foreign affairs is

an act of good will in the first days after unification and Poland's desire is to eliminate visas for short visits by citizens of both countries.

Today's BERLINER MORGENPOST daily wrote that Germans who had heard about the decision of Polish authorities tried to cross the border on Friday afternoon to do their everyday shopping in Poland. However, persons without visas were not allowed into Poland.

Polish-German Economic Talks Open in Warsaw

*LD0810193490 Warsaw PAP in English 1749 GMT
8 Oct 90*

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 8—Three-day Polish-German talks on cooperation concerning particularly the economic results of the German unification started here today. The sides are expected to discuss the implementation of economic and trade agreements between Poland and former GDR and a related acknowledgement of ensuring commitments by the FRG. The talks are co-chaired by Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Dariusz Ledworowski and General Director at the FRG Economic Ministry Lorenz Schomerus.

Mazowiecki Receives EFTA's Secretary General

*LD0810190890 Warsaw PAP in English 1639 GMT
8 Oct 90*

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 8—Secretary General of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Georg Reisch arrived in Warsaw today on a one-day visit. His stay here is the manifestation of deeper relations between Poland and six EFTA states, initiated by the signing of a joint declaration in Goeteborg last June 13.

Reisch and Polish Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Marcin Swiecicki discussed prospects for free trade between Poland and EFTA states, which would give access to EFTA markets for Polish industrial goods. They also touched upon possibilities of the expansion of economic cooperation, especially the promotion of mutual trade contacts. Both issues will be debated at the first session of the Poland-EFTA mixed commission in Geneva on Oct. 25.

Reisch was also received by Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

The EFTA secretary-general delivered a lecture at the Polish Institute for International Affairs on European Economic Space.

Iliescu Statement on Return From New York

AU0510143190 Bucharest Domestic Service
in Romanian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] President Ion Iliescu returned home this afternoon from a visit to New York, where he participated in the proceedings of the World Summit for Children and the UN General Assembly session.

At the Otopeni Airport, Mr. Ion Iliescu made the following statement to our radio station:

The UN- and UNICEF-sponsored summit, which was honored by the participation of 71 heads of state and government, was an event of great international importance. It had a generous agenda, devoted to the generations who will provide the leadership of tomorrow's society. Likewise, thanks to the new climate it inaugurated, the 45th UN session turned into an event of particular significance, as was emphasized in the introductory report of the UN secretary general and in the speeches of all heads of state. This is an outcome of the changes that have taken place particularly in Eastern Europe last year.

The events in the Gulf, Mr. Ion Iliescu said, also emphasized the important role that the United Nations can and must play on the world plane and the importance of cooperation among states in defending the basic principles of the UN Charter. Everyone took note of the active role played by Romania in these events, in its capacity as Security Council chairman for August. This was told to me by both the UN secretary general and by the chairman of the current session and England's representative, who is the Security Council chairman for this month. They pointed out Romania's principled position and the spirit of cooperation that reigned at the time, a spirit which was assured by our country in its capacity as chairman.

I had many contacts, particularly with a large number of heads of state. I also had meetings with representatives of political and business circles. And to top it all, last night I had an emotional meeting with representatives of the Romanian emigration in the United States—from New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago—President Ion Iliescu said in conclusion.

Before departing New York for home, Romania's President Mr. Ion Iliescu met with a group of U.S. citizens of Romanian descent. The sides had an open and, at times moving, talk about the situation in Romania, the problems and difficulties facing the Romanian people, and the democratic prospects of our country.

Romania's President Mr. Ion Iliescu also had many contacts, meetings, and talks with businessmen and press representatives.

Comments on Talks With U.S. Officials

AU0510211390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
2000 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 5/10/1990—The conference on children was a really important moment. It was for the first time that so many heads of state and government got together, stated on the plane flying him home President Ion Iliescu to the Romanian journalists who accompanied him in New York. [sentence as received]

The event occasioned very interesting contacts with a great many heads of state and government.

Another important moment was the session of the UN General Assembly which all of us have appreciated as an event of outstanding significance that changes the context of international life, first of all in relation to the changes in Eastern Europe, in 1989. The approach to international issues has been given a logical base, the policy of bloc is being left behind, a global outlook on the continent and worldwide emerges and all speakers stressed the outstanding significance of the session. In this context our address, too, was followed with attention, both for its content and for its wording which was different from what Romania's presence at the United Nations used to be.

Referring to bilateral contacts with the American party, Ion Iliescu showed that the purpose of his visit in New York was not a meeting with the U.S. President. A first contact however existed, and it marked a change for the better. There were fine meetings with American authorities.

The political contacts with the heads of state and government from all continents were very good and marked a real interest in what was happening in Romania. The interlocutors noted that the way how Romania was presented in the world did not accord with reality. The discussions disclosed our opening, our optimistic and decisive switch to democracy, to the market economy, the opening to the world, the president showed.

I had several very important meetings with businessmen, President Iliescu showed, mentioning that he discussed with firms that already had interests in Romania general electric, firms of chemistry, food and farming. I have noted their interest in doing business in Romania and we hope to attract solid, serious firms that should help us, the president said.

Foreign Minister Meets Counterparts in New York

Addresses 'Group of 77' 3 Oct

AU0510142290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1119 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 5/10/1990—In his address to the meeting of the foreign affairs ministers of the countries member in the "Group of 77" held in New York on Wednesday [3 October], Romania's Minister of Foreign Affairs Adrian Nastase emphasized the radical political,

social and economic changes taking place in Romania after the December revolution based on the market economy principles, on setting up a state of law endowed with democratic structures and founded on pluralism and the consistent promotion of all human rights and freedoms. At the same time, these changes stressed the precarious national economy and amplified the parameters defining Romania as a developing country.

Referring to the unsatisfactory results scored in applying the previous development strategy, the speaker reminded some of the conclusions in the South-South Commission report which presented several means of action so that developing countries be able to fully participate in the international political and economic life.

Further, the Romanian foreign minister suggested a series of demarches and approaches which should mark a new start in the efforts to revive the economic growth process. The decisive role should be reasserted of the home effort in elaborating national development strategies. Then, the answers to the current global questions can be given only through a genuine partnership which should recognize each side's interests. The idea should be also reasserted regarding each state's responsibility for the consequences of its own economic policy upon other economies as well as upon the world economy in its ensemble.

In conclusion, Romania's representative expressed the confidence in the importance and possibilities of the economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, reasserting his country's determination to take active part in that process.

Meets Shevardnadze, Others

*AU0610205690 Bucharest Domestic Service
in Romanian 2000 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Adrian Nastase held a working meeting in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. This was the first meeting between the two ministers. Mr. Adrian Nastase briefed his Soviet counterpart on the concerns of the Romanian Government with democratizing society, the transition to the market economy, and on the laws adopted by the Parliament in this respect. The Romanian minister also emphasized the complicated problems which have to be overcome in this process.

In turn, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze spoke about current efforts made by the Soviet leadership aimed at continuing the restructuring process and at building the Soviet economy. He also talked about the concern with establishing relations among the republics making up the Soviet Union on new principles. The discussions were devoted to examining ways and means to develop bilateral relations. The ministers agreed that given the geographical vicinity and the positive traditions of Romanian-Soviet cooperation; the Soviet minister said that we have to reject everything which is artificial in our relations. He continued to say that the multitude of common interests of the two countries create preconditions for

developing relations between Romania and the Soviet Union for the benefit of both.

The ministers agreed to work in this direction by giving an impetus to exchanges of visits, information, experience at all levels, and to adjust the legal framework of bilateral relations to the new requirements. The ministers expressed their willingness to conduct an open dialogue on any kind of problems of mutual interest and to establish direct and effective contacts whenever this is required. They also agreed on organizing regular contacts and working consultations between the two Ministries of Foreign Affairs on both bilateral and international issues.

On the occasion of his participation in the UN General Assembly session, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs also held bilateral working meetings with the foreign ministers of Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mauritania, as well as with Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of Egypt, and with Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department.

Terms New York Talks 'Extremely Useful'

*AU0710170190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1617 GMT 7 Oct 90*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 7/10/1990—Romania's foreign affairs minister, Adrian Nastase, returned Sunday [7 October] evening from New York where he attended the UN General Assembly session and the international conference for children. At the airport, the minister said his visit to New York and his talks there had been extremely interesting and useful. They showed Romania's wish to become more involved in international problems and to increase its contribution to the international life.

Statement Upon Return

*AU0710191190 Bucharest Domestic Service
in Romanian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 90*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase by reporter Mircea Rucareanu in Bucharest—live]

[Text] [Announcer] Romania's minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Adrian Nastase, returned to Bucharest today after his visit to New York. On arriving in Bucharest, Mr. Adrian Nastase granted an interview to our reporter, Mircea Rucareanu.

[Nastase] It has been an extremely busy visit. In fact, I can speak of several visits in succession which, I believe, have proved our desire to be more actively involved in international issues. I believe these visits have given us the opportunity to present our stance on all questions which may affect us, and on which depends—in the final analysis—the building of a better framework in Europe; a framework which will permit Romania's affirmation in the European institutional context with respect to the problems we are acquainted with and the interests we have.

[Rucareanu] I hope you will also speak about the important meetings and talks you conducted which actually began in Palma de Majorca.

[Nastase] Yes, I participated in the CSCE meeting in Palma de Majorca devoted to the Mediterranean. There I had the opportunity to present our viewpoint on a European and extra-European area of great interest for us. We tried to emphasize and affirm the cultural and economic linkage between the Balkan and Mediterranean countries. On the other hand, I had important meetings with foreign ministers. I am thinking of the meeting with the Spanish and Italian foreign ministers. From there I left to attend an important meeting in New York: the ministerial meeting of the UN Security Council. I believe that it was one of the most interesting political events this fall. It was the first time that the Security Council met at the foreign ministers' level to discuss the Gulf situation and to take a stand on a certain international question.

Without going into detail, I want to tell you only that the atmosphere as such was extremely tense in the sense of the desire to somehow rebuild the United Nations, to give it a more active role, and, at the same time, to avoid a military solution in the Gulf. From this point of view, a great responsibility rests on the UN Security Council and we hope that a political solution will be possible.

I then participated in the World Summit for Children organized by the United Nations, and in the UN General Assembly. I also participated in the meeting of the CSCE foreign ministers, a meeting of the Group of 77, a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, in a working meeting of foreign ministers of the Balkan countries, a meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries, and meetings with some 50-60 foreign ministers. Thus, I can say that in an extremely short time I was able to meet many politicians whom I might not have been able to meet and talk to for months and months within the framework of classical bilateral diplomacy.

My general assessment, therefore, is that this has been an extremely useful visit and it has offered me the opportunity to affirm the new stance of Romania's foreign policy.

[Rucareanu] Minister Nastase, I hope you agree to resume this discussion with us tomorrow during another interview. I can see you are smiling; I hope you agree.

[Nastase] Certainly, with great pleasure.

Comments on Talks With Jeszenszky

AU0810143590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1343 GMT 8 Oct 90

["Interviews-Statements—Adrian Nastase: "Let Us Get Rid of Complexes"]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 8/10/1990—I think we must have the diplomacy of a country that takes steps to

democracy, Adrian Nastase, Romania's minister of foreign affairs, said in an interview with the daily "ADEVARUL." After his return from New York where he attended a number of international meetings under the UN aegis.

Adrian Nastase who referred to his numerous bilateral contacts with the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSCE member countries, with representatives of the "Group of 77" and of nonaligned countries, spoke about his talks with Hungary's minister of foreign affairs, Geza Jeszenszky, centered on the problem of national minorities. "The talks were very sincere, which is essential in my opinion," the Romanian foreign affairs minister said, adding that it is important for us not to wish to take "a big leap" by all means, to use the Hungarian formula, which refers to the re-opening of Hungary's Consulate in Cluj and the "Bolyai" University. It is essential for us to create a framework for cooperation, that should bring a change of mentality, and dispel certain suspicions, Adrian Nastase stressed in reference to the Romanians' sensitivity to the Hungarian party's two-pronged approach to the minorities question: on the one hand positive messages at official level, and on the other hand a propaganda that makes an unfair approach to the question.

The Romanian minister of foreign affairs also said that Romania supported the Hungarian proposition concerning an expert meeting to work out a European standard for the minorities problem.

Among the Romanian diplomacy's lines of action Adrian Nastase underlined Romania's predictable openness toward Latin America, mentioning that the idea of a Latin America House in Bucharest is being considered for the dissemination of Latin American culture and spirituality.

Comments on Minority Issues

AU0910131290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1141 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—Romania proposed at the CSCE reunion in Copenhagen a draft declaration on the rights of ethnic and religious minorities, Adrian Nastase, Romania's minister of foreign affairs says in an interview with the daily "ROMANIA LIBERA". Referring to Hungary's Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky's proposal in the plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly, concerning a code of conduct for the cooperation of states in the ethnic minorities' problem, Adrian Nastase mentions that Romania also made such a proposal—it is true in a Balkan context but at the recent CSCE ministerial meeting in New York the suggestion was made that the whole zone of the CSCE member states should be taken into account. We were of the opinion that generally acceptable European standards should be adopted for the treatment of minorities. "I should like to make a point namely that although my Hungarian counterpart referred at length to the minorities' problem in his address in the UN General Assembly, he referred only briefly and in general terms

to the Hungarian Government policy on the problems of the minorities living in Hungary. We could think, of course, to use as a general European standard the treatment Hungary gives to the minorities living on its territory" said Romania's minister of foreign affairs. "You know, I am sure, that several non-governmental organizations and Romanian parliament members ask Romania's Government to give the minorities living in Romania the same treatment the Hungarian Government gives to the minorities in Hungary. We are ready to discuss this issue in the CSCE. In fact, as I said at the ministerial meeting in New York, we favor an expert conference in 1991, to work out such standards as are generally acceptable in Europe. [no closing quotes as received]

Allegations on Warsaw Pact Controversy Refuted

AU0810215190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
2044 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/10/1990—In a communique sent to ROMPRES the Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes several points in connection with a news item disseminated by the MTI on 5 October. The AFP newscast the item under the headline "Disagreement Within the Warsaw Pact on the Future of Joint Manoeuvres as Viewed by a Hungarian General": "Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland disagreed with the USSR and Romania on the principle of maintaining the joint manoeuvres of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty states, said the first deputy chief of staff of Hungary, General Jozsef Biro, quoted by the Hungarian news agency MTI. [no closing quotes as received]

"General Biro"—the AFP news item further reads—"specified that during the latest meeting of the Pact's Military Council of 2-4 October in Bucharest the three countries had refused to follow the USSR and Romania which favour the maintenance of joint manoeuvres considered necessary by Moscow and Bucharest for the training of the armies."

For a correct information of public opinion and to avoid speculations in connection with the aforementioned statement, no matter their reason, the Romanian foreign affairs minister makes the following points:

The question of organizing multinational manoeuvres was not on the agenda of the respective meeting and did not make the object of the talks held during that meeting. None of the participating countries declared in favour of or against the organization of such manoeuvres.

As far as it is concerned, the fact is worth mentioning that for more than twenty years Romania has been the one and only Warsaw Treaty country which has not taken part with troops in such multinational manoeuvres. All the more so under the new circumstances created by the December 1989 revolution and in the context of the positive developments on the European

continent there is no question of Romania's participating in such manoeuvres. Anyhow, the military dimension of the Warsaw Treaty is steadily diminishing and therefore there is no question of organizing such manoeuvres in general.

The point should also be made that this year Romania has not organized or taken part in command drills on a general staff line and does not have in view the organization of or participation in such drills in future.

British Jewish Parliamentarians Pay Visit

Iliescu Receives Parliamentarians

AU0810185790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1608 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/10/1990—Monday, October 8, President Ion Iliescu met a delegation of the All-Party Parliamentary Committee for Eastern European Jewry of the British Parliament, headed by the committee's secretary, Sir Greville Janner, honorary vice president of the World Jewish Congress, now in Bucharest on a fact-finding visit with the purpose of gathering direct information on Romania's progress to democracy and on the situation of the Jewish community in this country. The meeting took place at Cotroceni Palace.

Present at the meeting were Moses Rosen, chief rabbi of the Mosaic community in Romania, and Michael Atkinson, ambassador of Great Britain in Bucharest.

President Iliescu thanked the British parliamentarians for their interest in Romania and described the recent developments in Romania's social and political life. He pointed out concrete steps were being taken through the Parliament's legislative activity to turn the country as soon as possible into a state of law and set up a profoundly democratic society with a real market economy.

After the meeting, Sir Greville Janner said a wonderful change was obvious in Romania now and hoped that the newly-born and fragile democracy would grow into a firmly embedded democracy. The speaker said that Romania's president gave them assurances that the Romanian officials would support in all respects the Jewish community of Romania.

Roman Receives Parliamentarians

AU0810195890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1836 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/10/1990—On Monday Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman received the delegation of the All-Party Parliamentary Committee for Eastern European Jewry led by Mr. Greville Janner, member of the House of Commons, vice-president of the World Jewish Congress.

A series of aspects were approached concerning the democratization of political and social life in Romania,

and appreciation was given especially to the government's concerns to fight against any kind of anti-Semitism and to ensure equal conditions for all Romanian citizens.

The interview was attended by the chief rabbi of the Jewish community in Romania, Moses Rosen, and the British ambassador to Bucharest, William Atkinson.

Trade Official Meets Iranian Trade Minister

AU0510142090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1238 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Tehran, ROMPRES, 5/10/1990—Mr. Napoleon Pop, state secretary at the Ministry of Trade and Tourism, chief of the Foreign Trade Department, met in Tehran with Mr. A.H. Vahaji, minister of trade, Mr. M. Nili, vice-president of the Plan and Budget Organization, co-chairman in the Joint Romanian-Iranian Commission, Mr. Majid Hedayatzadeh-Razavi, deputy minister of oil, head of the state-run "National Iranian Oil Company", as well as with other governmental officials.

The Iranian side was presented the Romanian Government's concern for strengthening the private sector and it was requested that the joint commission's proceedings due to be held in Bucharest be also attended by representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry as well as by private producers in the two countries.

The Iranian side showed interest in directly using the free refining units existing in Romania, and a memorandum was signed to this end. At the same time, Iran wishes to export buses and minibuses to Romania, being interested in Romanian machine-tools, cement works, drilling rigs, tractors. In its turn the Romanian side expressed its wish to import consumer goods, foodstuffs and agricultural products from Iran.

Cunescu Attends Socialist International Meeting

AU0810185890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1716 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/10/1990—On October 8 and 9, at the invitation of the Socialist International, the president of the Romanian Social Democratic Party, Mr. Sergiu Cunescu, attends the meeting of the Socialist International's Council the proceedings of which are taking place in New York.

Proposed Measures for Avoiding Problems at Border

AU0710195290 Bucharest DREPTATEA
in Romanian 3 Oct 90 p 2

[Text] Following the incidents involving tourists at the Romanian-Bulgarian border, the discussions with members of the Bulgarian Consulate in Bucharest, and on the basis of Article 13 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the League for the Protection of Human Rights headquartered at No. 11 Onesti Street, District 1, in Bucharest, proposes the following measures:

—The publication in the press of an official communique in connection with the Bulgarian Government's positions on limiting tourism in Bulgaria and Romania, as well as the reasons for this.

—The publication by the Ministry of Health of the latest bulletin on cholera cases in Romania.

—An additional number of customs officers at the Giurgiu border point and the introduction of a three-shift work schedule to avoid bottlenecks on the bridge over the Danube.

—The urgent installation of a medical unit at the Giurgiu border point.

To clarify the current situation at the Giurgiu-Ruse customs office, the League for the Protection of Human Rights also proposes that a commission incorporating leadership cadres of the Consular Directorate, the General Directorate of Customs Officers, the Bulgarian Consulate in Bucharest, and of the League for the Protection of Human Rights should examine things on the spot.

Executive Bureau of the League for the Protection of Human Rights

Roman Receives French Charity Delegation

AU0510203890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1915 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 5/10/1990—Premier Petre Roman received Friday, October 5, in the afternoon, a delegation of the humanitarian organization "Equilibre" of Lyon (France), headed by Alain Michel, in the presence of Rodica Munteanu, executive secretary of the committee for supporting child assistance institutions.

Emergency and long-term draft programs were discussed, concerning the assistance paid to Romanian children in orphanages.

The emergency program aims at establishing immediate technical steps, to be taken in cooperation by Romania and the European Community for ensuring the orphanages' heating in winter time. A program was also established for celebrating Christmas, with the direct contribution of "Equilibre".

Embassy Employee Asks for Asylum in London

AU0810220190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
2129 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/10/1990—A communique sent to ROMPRES by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reads:

Several news agencies made reference to the fact that Mr. Costica Dobre, on mission at the Romanian Embassy in London, requested political asylum in Great Britain. The news includes a series of false statements in connection with Mr. Dobre, among which granting him the status of diplomat.

In connection with the above mentioned, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to inform public opinion about the following:

Mr. Costica Dobre was employed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on April 2, 1990 as senior archivist.

Mr. Costica Dobre was employed as part of the efforts the ministry had made to revamp the staff after the December 1989 revolution.

He recommended himself as one of the leaders of the miners' uprising in the Jiu Valley in 1977 against Ceausescu's dictatorship. In his curriculum vitae he had written on applying for that job, Mr. Dobre made several specifications as follows:

"Neither before nor after graduating from the Institute for Training Cadres in Social and Political Management I have not been appointed to any political office.

All my life I have militated for honesty and justice, against all social injustices manifest at any level; that is the reason why both I and my family have suffered a lot.

I would be very honoured to be employed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because, on the one hand, I wish to engage only in state politics, and, on the other hand, because I could fulfill my dream to know everything happening in the world, its contradictions and evolution especially in the current period, to directly engage myself in creditably supporting Romania's foreign actions, with dignity and devotion."

Mr. Dobre also had specified that on November 17, 1987, two days after the Brasov inhabitants' revolt, he had handed in his party card "as a sign of protest against the fact that the revolting people were considered hooligans, vagabonds, etc."

As part of the action to change the staff at the Romanian embassies having been employed before the December 1989 revolution, on September 16, 1990, Mr. Costica Dobre was sent to the embassy in London as economist to deal with the financial and book-keeping problems and not granting him the status of diplomat as certain news agencies informed. Before leaving for his job, Mr. Dobre had been trained in financial and book-keeping problems to get acquainted with those issues characteristic for the work at the embassy.

In the last days of September 1990 it was found out that Mr. Costica Dobre had disappeared from his house and had not gone to the office. On October 1, 1990 a Romanian emigrant brought to the embassy Mr. Dobre's keys of his house and office and informed that he had requested the British authorities for political asylum and that he would be in the custody of the Home Department of Great Britain. Our embassy informed the Foreign Office about Mr. Dobre's disappearance and asked for further information. Until now the embassy has not received any supplementary information.

Having checked the cash and the financial and book-keeping registers in the embassy's pay office, it was found out that Mr. C. Dobre had taken 2,368 pounds adding to which are 600 pounds he had received as advance when having taken up his assignment.

In connection with that situation, on October 5, 1990, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Prosecutor's Office so that the necessary measures be taken against Mr. Costica Dobre.

Ship Free To Leave Port of Rotterdam

AU0510142190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1224 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 5/10/1990—The "Miercurea Ciuc" ship owned by the Romline Romanian Shipping Company has been allowed to leave the Port of Rotterdam with all her crew aboard without having to leave a deposit.

By an emergency decision, it was impounded in the Port of Rotterdam after her crew started a strike (on 17 September) failing to meet a contract provision for the fast unloading of the copper brought from the U.S.A. The owner of the commodity claimed 1.4 million U.S. dollars worth of damages. Through the agency of the U.K. Bermuda Insurance Club's lawyer the Romanian ship was free to leave unconditionally as damages were re-assessed to 800,000 U.S. dollars.

Need for 'Massive' Foreign Capital Investment

AU0810134990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1204 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 8/10/1990—"The avowed policy of our government is to develop a market economy," Christian-Democratic National Peasants' Party Deputy Ion Ratiu told the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. Several steps have been taken to this effect. Some of us see them as too shy, even inadequate. There is only one way to bring Romania's economy back to life. We need massive foreign capital investment. Romania offers conditions objectively attractive to foreign investors: trained and skilled labour force, hundred percent literacy, the highest share of natural resources per capita, no foreign debts. What we need now is the people's realization that Romania is a safe place to invest in. Our government is well aware of this and has recently undertaken measures to ensure stability and provide for the "sine-qua-non" prerequisite of solid investments: profit, underlined Ion Ratiu, whose statement is published by the independent "ADEVARUL" daily.

Four-Party Political Alliance Supports Democracy

News Conference Given 5 Oct

*AU0610174790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
0914 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 6/10/1990—The Free Democratic Party, the National Christian Democratic Party, the Independent National Christian-Democratic Peasant Party (provisionally based at Craiova) and the Christian Democratic Union gave a press conference in Bucharest on 5 October.

Taking the floor, the presidents of the above political parties Nica Leon, Ion Puiu, Victor Ionica and Vladimir Fulger showed that Romania's recovery in democracy and liberty should be the top priority of their newly founded alliance whose motto is: "Nothing for us, all for the alliance and the Romanian People."

Protest Meeting Held in Bucharest

*AU0610162690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1602 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 6/10/1990—A four-political party alliance (Free Democratic Party, National Christian Democratic Party, Independent National Christian and Democratic Peasant Party and Christian Democratic Union) called a protest meeting Saturday in Bucharest's Opera Square. "We want the arrested out," "Down with Securitate," "Down with communism" and other slogans were chanted.

Speakers to the meeting demanded the release of political detainees the charges against them to be announced, and reparations for the material and moral damage done to them.

The demonstrators staged a protest march that started in Opera Square down Mihail Kogalniceanu Boulevard up to University Square and then along downtown boulevards up to Victoria Square and further on to the Romanian Television.

Protest motions were left by demonstrators at the headquarters of the Ministry of Justice and of the government.

Senate Resumes Proceedings in 8 Oct Meeting

*AU0910093190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
0711 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—The Senate resumed its work in plenum Monday [8 October]. This week's agenda includes among other things joint plenary meetings of the two chambers to hear a government report on the situation of the food and industrial consumer goods markets and the measures that must be taken to give the population food, heat and electricity during the winter, and a report of the Romanian parliamentary delegation to Strasbourg where the parliamentary dimension of the CSCE process was discussed. Then, the government was asked a number of questions,

chiefly concerning the observance of the law in the operation by footwear factories of their own chain of shops, the use of metallurgical productive units at capacity, the funds and the use of the property of the former Union of Communist Youth, etc.

A motion was read of the defence and public order parliamentary commission on the situation in the Romanian Armed Forces to the national defence minister, Colonel General Victor Stanculescu.

Debates also resumed on the bill on commercial societies.

Deputies' Assembly Session Meets 8 Oct

*AU0810195990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1831 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/10/1990—The second session of the present Assembly of Deputies resumed its proceedings in plenum on Monday afternoon in the presence of 282 of its members.

The agenda of this week was approved which includes the continuation of debates on the bill of the administrative law office, the reports of the mediation commissions on the divergencies between the Senate and the Assembly of Deputies on the bill on the passage of the general department of penitentiaries from the subordination of the Ministry of the Interior under that of the Ministry of Justice, as well as on the divergencies between the two houses of the Parliament on the bill on the amendment to the decree-law issued in 1990 on giving and changing names, the draft resolution of the Assembly of Deputies on granting the status of standing commission to the commission for the working out of the draft of Romania's Constitution, the commemoration of 50 years since the assassination of the great patriot scholar Nicolae Iorga in the opening of the Constituent Assembly of 27 November 1990, the organization of a festive meeting of the Parliament in Alba Iulia on the national day of Romania of 1 December 1990, the resolution of the Senate on the anniversary of 525 years since Bucharest has become the capital of Wallachia.

Likewise the deputies will debate the bill on the amendment to a decree issued in 1978 on pensions and other social security rights for lawyers, the bill on the amendment to a decree issued in 1977 on state military pensions, the bill on measures regarding social insurance in cooperative farming units.

Passes Bill on Market Economy

*AU0910101490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
0907 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—The lower chamber passed Monday [8 October] afternoon, the bill on the administrative judiciary, a major act that will set the legal framework for the operation of a market economy. The bill was passed by a majority of votes, with nine votes against and four abstentions.

Iordache on FSN's 'Social Democratic' Nature*AU0810164690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1507 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/10/1990—The National Salvation Front (NSF) [FSN] has the potential for the initiation of vigorous action that its supporters have been waiting for, says Claudiu Iordache, NSF first vice president.

An explanation for the present torpor can be found also in the fact that political circumstances were such that the Front had to contribute the largest number of members to Parliament, the government and the administration.

The Front now comprises large social classes—industrial workers, farmers and a good number of technical intelligentsia—preliminary information shows. There are former ranking communists who tried—and succeeded—to get into the local administrations. This is something that the NSF disagrees with and it has taken action against such attempts to infiltrate county structures.

Through our political platform we intend to reflect the aspirations of all social segments, of our electors. We are now working on a better definition of our political movement as a left-of-centre national movement of social democratic origin, in order to identify ourselves with the segments we will represent and for which we must get protection during the transition period. By the time the Front's national convention meets, we will have a far better ideology—and possibly a new name.

Judging from this moment's criteria, Mr. Iordache said, the initiative in the NSF has been taken by the good wing which pursues not only reform but also social protection. There is no division inside the NSF, only the best solutions are being sought.

Starting from the idea that the NSF does not have political opponents in Romania but that there are people with different options; the NSF opened the door wide to cooperation with other formations.

On the ties between NSF and trade unions, Mr. Iordache said that the NSF was fully prepared to cooperate without discrimination in the national interest. We do not assess as responsible the policy that tries to turn the trade union movement into a force hostile to the current government, to block the path to reform he said.

MDUR Executive Council Holds Session*AU0810200190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1816 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/10/1990—A communique sent to ROMPRES news agency by the MDUR (Magyar Democratic Union of Romania) [Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania] leadership shows that the Executive Council of the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania gathered in a conference

in Cluj-Napoca Municipality on October 5, its proceedings being led by Geza Domokos, Union's president, and Geza Szocs, its secretary-general.

The Executive Council adopted the programme "MDUR for Democratic Romania-Principles and Exigencies" which would lead the union's activity in the next period.

RMDSZ Issues Statement on Government Policy*LD0710145990 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1200 GMT 7 Oct 90*

[Text] The RMDSZ [Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania] supports the membership of Romania in the Council of Europe, but considers as a precondition that the rights of the minorities are guaranteed. The RMDSZ feels there is strong evidence in Romanian political life of the return of the old order. Members of the Securitate are being incorporated in the new public administration and cultural apparatus. The association says that more totalitarian political forces which support the government, but resemble the Ceausescu regime, are becoming dominant in the country. The weakness of the Romanian Government provides opportunities for the operation of extremist, nationalistic groups, and this is threatening for the Hungarians, an RMDSZ statement says.

Liberal Party Warns Against Revival of Communism*AU0710153790 Bucharest DREPTATEA
in Romanian 30 Sep 90 p 3*

["Communique" of the Monarchist Liberal Party of Romania]

[Text] The Monarchist Liberal Party of Romania notes with great concern a delay in the separation of power in the state and, in fact, a delay in the establishment of a state of law. Similarly, freedom of press and the observance of human rights continue to constitute difficult problems to which no answers have actually been found nine months after the revolution.

On the basis of the encouraging tolerance of the government, which maintains that it is carrying out a democratic act, we are actually witnessing the consolidation of former communist structures and even the restoration of the Romanian Communist Party, which is guilty of 45 years of genocide directed against the Romanian people.

Refusing to outlaw this criminal and extremist party, together with the red-herring affirmation that so-called Iron-Guard extremism also exists, is further proof of the ill will toward our country's democratization process.

It is communism which poses the real danger—it still lives and tries to rally its forces—not the Iron-Guard trend that has long since been assimilated within the structures of the Romanian Communist Party.

The transition to the market economy and guaranteeing private ownership actually are delayed indefinitely.

Given this situation and continuing its desire for honest cooperation with the government, the Monarchist Liberal Party of Romania decided to adhere to the Antitotalitarian Forum initiated by the National Peasants Christian Democratic Party.

P.S. Please note that although our stamp still bears the inscription of Liberal (Freedom) Party, it certifies the documents of the Monarchist Liberal Party of Romania.

This situation will soon be remedied.

First vice president of the Monarchist Liberal Party of Romania, Mihai Zamfir; vice president of the Monarchist Liberal Party of Romania, Mircea M. Strat

Liberal Party Wants To Join Antitotalitarians

AU0710200990 Bucharest DREPTATEA
in Romanian 3 Oct 90 p 2

[Letter "To Mr. Corneliu Coposu, President of the National Peasants Christian Democratic Party"]

[Text] Mr. President: The Monarchist Liberal Party of Romania [PLMR] believes that the National Peasants Christian Democratic Party [PNT-cd] represents the most important, involved, responsible, and honest part of the anticommunist opposition in Romania. In numerous circumstances, the PNT-cd has been—due to its patriotic attitude—the subject of the most violent reaction by the extreme leftist forces.

In noting these facts, the PLMR views the PNT-cd as its natural ally and affirms its common political ideals as stipulated in the political platforms of the two parties. The PLMR especially values the initiative of the PNT-cd that proposes the unification of the opposition in the form of an antitotalitarian forum.

The PLMR wishes to adhere to this initiative of the PNT-cd, thus joining the political alliance against totalitarianism. In view of the aforementioned statement, please acknowledge our resolution and let us know the position of the PNT-cd.

Please accept the expression of special regards on behalf of the PLMR.

Resolution on Emigrant Repatriation Reviewed

AU0510153990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1251 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 5/10/1990—A decree-law issued by the National Salvation Front Council on 31 December 1989 warrants the Romanian citizens residing abroad the right to repatriation. Former Romanian citizens who lost their citizenship prior to 22 December 1989 for various reasons can be restored to it upon request by filing an authenticated application to Romania's diplomatic representations or consular offices abroad, or to the Bucharest City's State Notary Office,

no matter if they have a different citizenship now and would not like to take up residence in Romania.

The articles of the criminal code refusing permission to return to the country and on the fraudulent border crossing have been abolished. Parents decide on the citizenship of their children under age. A child above the age of 14 must give his separate consent.

Romanian citizens who repatriate under the provisions of this decree enjoy similar political, economic and social rights with the Romanian citizens residing in Romania. A Romanian citizen who wishes to repatriate but has no document to support his claim is entitled to a passport as soon as his citizenship is clarified. Repatriates apply for passports to Romania's diplomatic missions or consular offices or directly to the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The granting of citizenship to one spouse leaves the citizenship of the other unaffected. A foreign spouse can apply for Romanian citizenship on the terms specified by the law.

Repatriates can take advantage of tax exemptions for all property acquired abroad, they are restored to the pension rights they enjoyed at the time of their emigration, and are given priority in the sales by state organizations of homes payable in hard currency. Romanian citizens residing abroad as well as persons who are not Romanian citizens but want to take up residence in Romania, can buy for hard currency homes built with state money.

According to a decree of 26 March 1990, Romanian citizens residing abroad who renounced their Romanian citizenship by fulfilling the legal formalities at Romania's diplomatic missions or consular offices abroad are no longer Romanian citizens. The same holds true for children under age. Should any persons in the above class want to maintain their Romanian citizenship abroad, they can apply legally to be restored to their Romanian citizenship.

Chamber of Commerce on Industry Ends Colloquium

AU0510152590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1239 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 5/10/1990—The first working colloquium on training and perfecting the staff of the chambers of commerce and industry concluded in Bucharest on Thursday.

The four-day debates of the participants from the 28 county institutions set up until now have focused on the present and perspective activity in commerce and industry, their important role in promoting and stimulating transition to the market economy.

At the end of the proceedings, Mr. Aurel Chibutiu, president of Romania's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, emphasized that those institutions should fulfill their task and become efficient intermediaries between the Romanian

manufacturing and commercial enterprises to stimulate the market economy in our country.

Minister Eugen Dijmanescu on Economic Recovery

*AU0510152790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1233 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 5/10/1990—Romania must not only rebuild an economic system, but the economy itself, Mr. Eugen Dijmanescu, minister of state in charge of economic orientation told "ADEVARUL" daily. That cannot be done by administrative reforms, since communism has turned Romania into a great consumer of energy and raw materials and a manufacturer of intermediaries of low international value with underpaid labor.

There is no reason why we should repeat Hungary's, Poland's or Yugoslavia's experiments over the last decades; we must uproot the evil and set realistic prices, Eugen Dijmanescu underlined.

In order to revive the Romanian economy we cannot urge the government to manage our progress along the same line of huge imports and huge budget subsidies, the speaker said. We must strike a balance based on a realistic exchange rate to be reflected in the prices of key raw materials. There should be a balance between prices and the leu exchange rate to stimulate domestic production, also making imports possible whenever required by shortage on the domestic market; that applies both to commodities for industries and to consumer goods, the minister said.

Roman Addresses Government Meeting on Economy

*AU0510203790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1944 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 5/10/1990—Our only resource remains work in the difficult period we are going through, said Prime Minister Petre Roman in the Romanian Government's Friday meeting. The damage the national economy incurs through the drop in the production of primary resources coal, crude, gas, electricity, in eight months is worth 1.1 billion dollars, the Romanian premier reported in the analysis on the influence the equalling of their prices with those imposed on the private persons would bear on the budget. The prime minister mentioned that it was an economic-financial instrument characteristic of any democratic state that has to refloat its economy.

In the same meeting, the government established that enterprises should pay for electricity, apart from the tariff established in the decision issued at the previous meeting, also a voltage tax and a special tariff for the peak consumption hours. From the analysis presented to the government members, it resulted that if the enterprises generating power resources had worked at least at the level of last year, the tremendous currency effort the

country's finance has to make, which is now increased by the oil price rise, would have not been necessary.

The distribution of the energy resources will comply with a rational economic criterium the contribution of the enterprises to the creation of the national income. The enterprises that proved inefficient, borrowing for production and especially for wages, will no longer get credits. In that context, the government requested that the enterprises should streamline production by cycles of manufacturing, so that the 13 per cent drop in industrial production and 20 per cent drop in labour productivity should be made up for through more creativity and more work.

State Minister Aurel Stoica mentioned that the steps taken in the domain of energy regarded the enterprises exclusively and would not affect the distribution of energy to the population or the prices it has to pay.

Teodor Stolojan, minister of finance, then presented the principles underlying the elaboration of the decision on price liberalization, a step that will ensure the implementation of the basic elements of the economy based on free competition and would be a first step toward the rehabilitation of the national economy.

The government analyzed the request of the representatives of employees of the mining units for the approval of the payment of the second installment of the fund of participation in profits for 1989. That request could not be granted as it run counter to the law, given that the respective mines record this year losses worth 12 billion lei.

The government decided the withdrawal of the whole Romanian personnel engaged in investment programs in Iraq. The decision was considered as opportune as the supply with food and medicines in the conditions imposed by the Committee 661 of the United Nations is extremely difficult and the Romanian authorities were warned also about possible human losses.

Bills to be advanced to the Parliament were also discussed.

Campeanu Asks Roman To Brief Senate on Economy

*AU0710194590 Bucharest VIITORUL
in Romanian 3 Oct 90 p 1*

["Note" from National Liberal Party President Radu Campeanu to the prime minister]

[Text] The situation of the national economy is constantly deteriorating. Numerous enterprises are no longer producing at their normal capacity. The shortage of raw materials and of energy is cause for concern and the risks of unemployment seem inevitable.

The commodities needed by our domestic market are more and more scarce and food stores are unable to supply the most important products to the people, despite satisfactory crops. In some areas, these shortages have led to the introduction of rationalization measures.

This crisis is worrisome, especially because winter is approaching and the population does not want to suffer from cold, lack of light, and a shortage of food again.

The seriousness of the current situation in agriculture, industry, and trade is probably the result of deep-rooted causes which have to be known by all citizens in this country. The Romanian people are entitled to learn the truth and the government has the duty provide it.

I, therefore, want to ask the prime minister to present a thorough report before the Senate in connection with the real situation of the national economy.

Radu Campeanu, president of the National Liberal Party and vice president of the Senate

'Painful Experiments' on AIDS Children Denied

AU0610170290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1629 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 6/10/1990—In connection with an article in the British newspaper "THE EUROPEAN" quoted by AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE according to which painful experiments are conducted in Romania on AIDS children, ROMPRES agency has received a statement from the Health Ministry which says that it did not order experiments on living persons. What is being done are therapeutic tests conducted in hospital under medical supervision with a non-toxic product that had previously been submitted to the Drugs Control Institute for analyses. These therapeutic tests on children suffering from a terminal disease (AIDS) are an effort to alleviate their suffering if not to cure. The therapy does not incur any extra pain on children whose families have not only given their consent but also asked that anti-AIDS medicines be used. The therapy has been used at Bucharest's Colentina Hospital only after a commission of medical specialists and academics has agreed that it may give the patients a chance for improvement of their condition or even for survival.

Ethnic Disorders Reported in Tirgu Mures

AU0810192490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1850 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—Sunday, October 7, at about 8 p.m., Avram Iancu's equestrian statue standing in the Rose Park of Tirgu Mures was again profaned. A group of young Hungarian nationals consisting of Csaba Nagy, 22, unskilled worker at the soft drink factory, Istvan Ughy, 22, worker at Tricotex cooperative, Gyula Balint, 18, unskilled worker at the soft drink factory, assisted by Carmen Timeea Bindila and Toth Lehel Zoltan, workers at Electromures Enterprise climbed on each other's backs in an attempt to snatch the tricolour flag from the hand of the great 1848 Transylvanian revolution tribune. They were caught in the act by a military police patrol who arrested them and handed them over to the investigating bodies. Referring to the event in Tirgu Mures, Mr. Iuliu Deak, secretary of

the Mures County branch of the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania (MDUR) [Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania], said that the MDUR had nothing in common with those hooligans who had behaved in disorderly manner about Avram Iancu's statue and that it firmly disapproved and was not responsible for the incident.

After being arrested by the military police, the hooligans were handed over to the city police for investigation. They were, shortly afterwards, released by Captain Francisc Buta, deputy commander of the city police, a Hungarian national. A group of Romanians, shocked at such behaviour, rushed to the police headquarters demanding that the offenders should be rearrested and prosecuted in justice. The police arrested again the hooligans and started the investigations. In punishment for his conduct, Captain Francisc Buta was dismissed from the office of deputy commander of the Tirgu Mures City Police.

Hungarian Generals Killed in 1849 Honored in Arad

AU0610190190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1653 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 6/10/1990—The memory of 13 Hungarian army generals who fell in 1849 was honoured at Arad Saturday.

A religious service was held and wreaths were laid at a ceremony that was arranged by the local branches of the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania, the Hungarian Democratic Youth Union, the Independent Hungarian Party and the Association of Former Political Detainees. Attending the ceremony were Tamas Katona, secretary of state at the Hungarian Foreign Affairs Ministry, Erno Rudas, Hungary's ambassador to Bucharest and members of his embassy, Hungarian tourists.

ZIG-ZAG Team Protests Appointment of Director

AU0510133390

[Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 29 September, on page 3, carries a 500-word note on the "collective resignation of the editorial board of ZIG-ZAG" to protest against the appointment of Adrian Paunescu as its "literary-artistic director," and because the latter published an article entitled "What Will Our Position Be?" The note stresses that this article "has nothing in common with the position of our publication, with the moral beliefs of our editors, or even with the correct performance of the journalistic profession. It is far from us to discredit Messrs. Octavian Paler, Emanuel Valeriu, Paul Agarici, Sorin Rosca Stanescu, Eduard Gugui, Ion Cristoiu, and Petre Mihai Bacanu. Similarly, the editorial board does not agree with the slanderous words about certain cultural publications which we highly appreciate."

The note goes on to say that "it is intolerable" that Adrian Paunescu should "ask President Ion Iliescu" to "free all political detainees (members of the Political

Executive Committee)." This "is not and will not be our position and this is not and will not be the position of the Romanian people."

Journalists Urged Not To Cooperate

AU0510151390 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA
in Romanian 2 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] Taking note of the collective resignation of the ZIG-ZAG editors, the Steering Committee of the Association of Romanian Journalists [AZR] calls on all members not to cooperate with that publication until Mr. Adrian Paunescu is removed from its management, the future orientation of the review is clarified, and the litigation with the owner has taken place. AZR expresses thanks to "Fratia" Confederation for the support granted to the ZIG-ZAG journalists. For those who are AZR members, measures will be taken to find them jobs within other editorial teams of the independent press.

AZR Steering Committee

Road Modernization To Match European Standards

AU0610165990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1039 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 6/10/1990—A national programme approved by the government in August makes provision for the building of over 3,000 km [of] motor ways and the modernisation of the existing roads.

Apart from the modernisation of segments of European roads where traffic is particularly heavy, there are plans to build a system of two—or four—lane express roads outside settlements. This express-road system is planned to extend on 2,570 km and it is expected to be completed in 25 years. In a first stage spanning 1991-1995 the following express roads will be built: Bucharest-Giurgiu (65 km); Rimnicu-Sarat-Giurgeni (117 km); Mangalia-Vama Veche (10 km) and the Sibiu 8-km circle road.

Under the same programme, 268 km of national roads and 568 km of county roads will be modernised, 150 km of national roads will be improved and consolidated along with 1,372 km of county roads, as bridges will be built or re-built, and level crossings will be constructed on 8,000 km of national roads.

The aim of this modernisation programme is to bring Romania's roads up to European standards.

Students Group Asks for Release of Detainees

AU0810195690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1847 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/10/1990—The Bucharest Student Convention [BSC] asked ROMPRES to make public a communique calling on the competent fora to immediately solve the case of the persons arrested in June 1990, by trying them in liberty and treating them in accordance with international law principles.

We draw special attention to such cases as student Ciprian Georsanu's, Mr. Tudor Dumitru's and Dumitru Dinca's.

We consider that the treatment extended to the prisoners is in flagrant disagreement with the basic human rights and with the official stand of the Romanian state, the communique says.

Defining the April 27-May 24 demonstration in the University Square as a "moment of moral purity and civic commitment and a symbol of the process of democratization of contemporary Romanian society," the communique adds: Our organizations are protesting against the campaign of misinformation led by some newspapers and against the denigrating assaults and slanders regarding the University Square great anti-communist demonstration.

Students Strike; Hotels Converted to Hostels

AU0910093690 Bucharest Domestic Service
in Romanian 0500 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Answering the call of the Bucharest Student Convention, the students of higher learning institutes in Bucharest have begun a strike today [9 October], protesting the fact that the problems of housing of their colleagues from the provinces has not yet been solved. The Polytechnical Institute is not joining the strike because it has chosen another way to protest.

Through a decision signed by Prime Minister Petre Roman yesterday [8 October], as of 1 November 1990, the Hotels "Cismigiu," "Universal," and "Transit" will be transferred from the patrimony of the Department of Tourism, the Administration of State Trade Society "Capitol" Bucharest, to the Ministry of Education and Science, and to the Bucharest higher education institutes respectively. These hotels are being turned over with all of their equipment, the existing means of [word indistinct] and all the items in their stock will be transferred free of charge, through an amendment of the Romanian Government Decision No. 740 of 3 June 1990.

Measures Taken To Fight Pollution in Alba Iulia

AU0810113890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1021 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 8/10/1990—Overhauls are drawing to an end at the refractory materials factory in Alba Iulia, one aim of which is to recover the heat from the manufacturing process, which had hitherto been released in the atmosphere. A large capacity electric filter will be also mounted to reduce air pollution. By the end of March 1990, thermal energy equivalent to 6,000 tonnes of coking coal will be recovered, enough to meet consumption demands in the area while the quantity of noxious gases in the air will be diminished from 3,000 to 1,000 tonnes per year.

Other steps to be further taken aim at increasing retention of noxious particles to 99.96 percent, which will

enable the farmers in the neighboring villages to return to horticulture, an occupation that brought them fame.

Hearings on 13-15 June Events Continues

*AU0510183390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1600 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 5/10/1990—On 2 and 3 October the commission investigating the events in Bucharest in mid-June continued its hearings.

Testimonies were made by Iulian Tudose, head of the Railway Transport Department, Emil Spirea, deputy minister of transport, Colonel Mihai Ontanu from the Ministry of the Interior, Senator Gelu Voican-Voiculescu, National Defence Minister Victor Stanculescu, Senator Aurel Popescu, Stelian Tanase, editor-in-chief of the "22" magazine, Senator Ilie Platica, Radu Dop, ex-deputy health minister. Radu Campeanu, the president of the National Liberal Party, also testified on request.

Work will continue on 5 and 6 October in subcommittees where data are processed, videocassettes are seen and heard, and syntheses are made.

JNA Still Occupies Slovene Defense Headquarters**Army Spokesman on Takeover**

*AU0510120190 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1100 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Interview with Colonel Jovan Miskov, chief of Political Work Department of the Ljubljana Corps, by Stane Skrabar; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Skrabar] Why has the Yugoslav People's Army occupied the building of the Republican Territorial Defense Staff of Slovenia?

[Miskov] On the basis of the powers granted by the Command of the Fifth Army Region, I can say the following in connection with the question posed:

The reports that Ljubljana Radio carried several times today to the effect that the Yugoslav People's Army has occupied the building of the Republican Territorial Defense Staff are false. It is only true that the Republican Territorial Defense Staff has been secured according to the existing regulations.

We are obliged to carry out the decisions of the SFRY Presidency which concern the regulation of relations in the Republican Territorial Defense Staff. We wish that the conflict arisen between the SFRY Presidency and the leadership of Slovenia, concerning the commanding of the Republican Territorial Defense Staff, should be resolved as soon as possible without any politicking and in a peaceful way, in accordance with the provisions of the SFRY Constitution.

Any speculation about the legitimacy or the social role of the Yugoslav People's Army, which some individuals have been launching on the public for some time, is without foundation, especially in this case. The Yugoslav People's Army has been, is, and remains the armed force of all the people and nationalities of Yugoslavia, including the Slovene people.

Called 'Proper Military Action'

*AU0510114890 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1100 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Text] The Army's occupation of the headquarters building of the Republican Territorial Defense Staff [in Ljubljana] was carried out according to all the rules for proper military action. A few eyewitnesses, people who were leaving late, indicated that late in the evening four large military vehicles blocked the street. Soldiers jumped from them, ran to the republican headquarters entrance, and banged on the door with rifle butts.

After a few minutes, when they had gained entry into the building, they unblocked the traffic and allowed cars to proceed along the narrow street.

Crowd Outside Building Asked To Disperse

LD0510111890 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] An increasing number of people are gathering in front of the Slovene Territorial Defense Force headquarters, which has been occupied since last night. Journalists are being denied access to the building. Civilians leaving the building are claiming that 16 Yugoslav People's Army members have been in the headquarters since around midnight. They are in charge of the building and telephone lines.

General Ivan Hecvar, who was dismissed recently from the post of Slovene Territorial Defense commander by a decision of the Slovene Presidency, has been seen near the building. On entering the building, he stated that he personally has nothing to do with the occupation.

Several people managed to enter the building, but they were immediately turned back. They claimed that armed soldiers are guarding the staircase. When citizens entered the building, the soldiers were ordered to be ready to shoot. The soldiers warned the citizens that they will shoot.

Tension is running high outside the building. The Ljubljana police have not yet intervened.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian in a Ljubljana-dated report at 1012 GMT on 5 October adds: "Ljubljana Radio reported from the spot at 1040 that a representative of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs has addressed the people who have gathered and called on them to disperse peacefully. At the same time he has noted that the Slovene Presidency is discussing the newly created situation at this very moment. The Presidency will inform the public about its conclusions through a statement."]

Slovene Authorities React

LD0510120390 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Dragoslav Kosaric report from Ljubljana—live]

[Text] We have just received the first official information from the Slovene Secretariat for Information stating, among other things, that contrary to the decisions made by the Slovene Presidency, the SFRY Presidency decided that the Fifth Army District will be in charge and will command the Slovene Territorial Defense Forces. On the basis of this, the statement notes, from the Slovene point of view the already former Republican Territorial Defense Force commander, Colonel-General Ivan Hecvar, on the night of 4 October called a military police unit to provide additional security for the building which until recently housed the Territorial Defense Force headquarters.

The statement notes: The Slovene Territorial Defense Force headquarters is no longer in the building where it was housed previously. The new Slovene Territorial

Defense Force commander officially took over his new post on Thursday, 4 October at 1200. The statement also notes that all civilians working for the Slovene Territorial Defense Force headquarters have pledged allegiance to the Slovene Assembly and to the newly appointed Slovene Territorial Defense Force Commander, Janez Slapar.

While we are reporting this, a session of the Slovene Presidency is underway. Following the session, a press conference will be held.

People are gathering in front of the former headquarters building; the atmosphere is heated. The republican secretary for internal affairs, Igor Bavcar, called on citizens to disperse.

Hocevar Asked To Relinquish Duties

AU0510131590 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1200 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Statement by Janez Jansa, republican secretary of people's defense of Slovenia, in Ljubljana on 5 October—recorded]

[Text] About half an hour ago, Janez Jansa, republican secretary for People's Defense, was a guest at our radio station. Here we carry excerpts from his statement:

[Jansa] On the basis of the decision by the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia, our secretariat yesterday asked Lieutenant General Ivan Hocevar, the outgoing commander of the Republican Territorial Defense Staff, to hand over the duties of commander to the new acting chief of the Republican Territorial Defense Staff, Major Janez Slapar, at 1000 today.

Considering that the previous commander, General Hocevar, had stated on several occasions that he would not hand over his duties unless he received orders from Belgrade, he probably considered—now that the official instruction was issued on the basis of the constitutional changes that we made in Slovenia last week—that in case he resisted he and some other officers that support him would be evicted by force. Therefore I conclude—I have no proof, I conclude—that this was the reason for his requesting additional protection by the Military Police.

Of course he, as a general of the armed forces, has the authority to request this. Thus, actually at 2300 yesterday, a detachment of the Military Police from the Sentvid barracks near Ljubljana mounted additional guards on the building where the Republican Territorial Defense Staff was located until a few days ago.

Since the adoption of the constitutional amendments, the Republican Territorial Defense Staff has been located within the Republican Secretariat for People's Defense, and all the communications with lower—which is to say regional and communal—commands and units run through our secretariat; so that this occupation of, or additional guards mounted, at the building of the former Republican Territorial Defense Staff [words indistinct]

on the one hand constitutes a provocation, and the Presidency of the Republic has already protested against it. On the other hand, it does not restrict the work of the Territorial Defense of the Republic of Slovenia in any way.

I must say that this building was previously guarded also by Yugoslav People's Army personnel—by soldiers, if you wish, men serving their military service—so that in the legal sense, the matter has not changed. Something has changed, however. Although the formal seat of the Republican Territorial Defense Staff is no longer there, it is a building which is the property of the republic, or more specifically, of the bank, and was leased by the Republican Territorial Defense Staff. This is an attempt to impede the implementation of the legitimate decisions of the Slovene Assembly.

I stress once again that it will have no practical consequences as regards the performance of the Territorial Defense functions. I must say that the reports on the public media were such that rumors were spread, that it was spread by word of mouth that the Republican Secretariat of People's Defense (?has not taken up its functions yet). Alarm and indignation may have been caused by this.

We took some time to (?notice the reasons) for this alarm, because at about 0500, when we were at our posts, we decided that it was not a step that could cause any great worry. Therefore we also did not issue any official statement, but first requested an official explanation from the Yugoslav People's Army.

Slovene Parties Protest Military Move

AU0510135690 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1200 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Despite the conciliatory reports issued by the official representatives of the Slovene authorities and of the Army—which assures us that it is still a Slovene Army too—the events have caused sharp protests by the Slovene public. A crowd has gathered in front of the building, and several Slovene parties have published official protests.

The political parties united in Demos [United Opposition] of the Ljubljana Center Commune have issued a protest and expressed their support for the efforts and measures by the legitimate Slovene leadership.

The ZSMS [former initials of the Slovene Youth Federation]- Liberal Party adopted a statement about the occupation, assessing the event as a thoughtless provocation by the Yugoslav state and military leadership.

The Socialist Party of Slovenia assesses that this may be just one of the fateful acts in the denouement of a situation in which the military leadership, under the influence of Serbian politics, has usurped the right to possession under the excuse that this is in the majority interest of the people in Slovenia.

In the name of the Presidency of the Social Democratic Party of Slovenia, Jozе Pucnik issued a protest against the provocation of the unitarian forces of the former federation, as he put it. He stressed that the Slovene people at the last elections resolutely said what they wanted.

The leadership of the ZKS [initials of the former League of Communists of Slovenia]-Party of Democratic Renewal in the Ljubljana Center Commune also issued a protest, and they were also joined by the caucus of the deputies of this party. They say that there was no reason or cause for this military action at the very center of our republic.

Joint Party Statement Condemns Action

AU0510170690 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Slovene parliamentary parties have issued a joint statement about the provocative securing of the building of the Republican Territorial Defense Staff. The statement says the following:

The democratic Slovene parties represented in the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia indignantly protest against the provocative securing of the military facility on Prezihova Street where a part of the Republican Territorial Defense Staff was also stationed. We assess this aggressive action as an attempt to symbolically abolish the sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia which provokes people to an aggressive reaction. In this way they are trying to turn the peaceful transition to political pluralism and Slovenia's confederal position in Yugoslavia, that is, a peaceful dissolution of Yugoslavia, into a violent national conflict and a forced secession.

Such activity is needed by those forces in Yugoslavia which have been breaking up the state for some years now and making impossible the creation of conditions for a democratic agreement of legitimate representatives of the republics, peoples, and nationalities about a joint life or a coexistence of completely independent sovereign states.

Even in the most difficult times in their history, the Slovene nation and the people of Slovenia had always known how to defend their freedom. Today, the Republic of Slovenia is a state which functions and which would defend its sovereignty.

The parties represented in the Slovene Assembly will resolutely persist in the decisions adopted at the Slovene Assembly. Therefore, with this statement we refuse to be taken in by provocations and express a united support of the citizens of Slovenia to the decisions made by the legitimate state leadership of the Republic of Slovenia.

Jansa Stresses No Need for Concern

LD0510153590 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] The citizens of Slovenia have been addressed on Slovene Television by republican Minister of Defense Janez Jansa, who stressed that there is no reason for concern. The latest news from Ljubljana, which we have just received, states that the group of citizens who gathered this morning in front of the republican headquarters building following disturbing reports of the occupation of the Slovene Territorial Defense Force headquarters, have now begun to disperse at 1330.

Slovene Presidency Demands Withdrawal

LD0510193690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—“The Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia most strongly protests the arbitrary action of the organs of the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] and demands that the members of the JNA withdraw without delay from the building in which until recently the republican headquarters for Slovene territorial defense worked. The SFRY Presidency should ensure normal cooperation between the republican and federal organs in the sphere of national defence,” says a protest sent by the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia to the SFRY Presidency.

The protest cites that on the basis of Amendments 96 and 97 to the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia and the enacted constitutional law, the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia adopted on 1 October the necessary conclusions for their realization. The republican headquarters for territorial defense in the framework of the republican Secretariat for National Defense took over its duties, and the former commanders of the territorial defense regions handed over their posts on 4 October to the new regional territorial defense commanders. All these activities took place in an organized and peaceful manner. The normal functioning of the territorial defense of the Republic of Slovenia was ensured,” the protest said. [quotation marks as received]

“However, regardless of all this and in complete contravention of the decisions of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia and other competent republican organs, measures were taken during the night of 4 October which rightly disturbed the Slovene public and gave rise to its protests. The department of the military police, without the knowledge of the organs of the Republic of Slovenia, also reinforced the guard on the premises in which until recently the republican headquarters of the territorial defense operated. This building was constructed and is maintained with funds of the Republic of Slovenia and is its property. The organs of the JNA have no basis for occupying these premises,” the protest of the Slovene Presidency stresses, and concludes that “for these reasons the measures taken can only be seen and understood

as a dangerous provocation and illegal encroachment upon republican competence."

General Defends Ordered Takeover

LD0610032890 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2329 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—Lt.-Gen. Ivo Tominc, assistant commander of the Fifth Army District, stated on Slovenian Television tonight that the Army would have to act if irresponsible politics caused misunderstandings and violence.

General Tominc recalled that the Fifth Army District received orders from the Presidency of Yugoslavia to take over the command of the Territorial Defence of Slovenia, as part of the unified armed forces of Yugoslavia.

"Since the Presidency of Yugoslavia is our supreme commander it is our legal duty to carry out those orders," General Tominc said.

General Tominc said that the Yugoslav Presidency's orders would be carried out responsibly and consistently, without any state of emergency or use of force.

In performing this order, Slovenia's independence and integrity has not been curbed at all, he added.

The Territorial Defence of Slovenia is a part of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and is therefore under the supreme command of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia, General Tominc said explicitly.

General Tominc also said that he hoped politicians would act responsibly and know how to preserve the attained level of democratic changes in society and thus ensure peace and security for all.

Situation Outside Headquarters 'Peaceful'

LD0610160190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—There are no gatherings of citizens and all is peaceful today in front of the building which until recently housed the republican headquarters of the Slovene Territorial Defense Force, which was entered Thursday [4 October] by members of the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] for the purpose of strengthening security. All civilian employees left the premises of the republican headquarters of the Slovene Territorial Defense Force yesterday.

The republican National Defense Secretariat in the center of Ljubljana, where in the middle of this week the republican headquarters of the Slovene Territorial Defense Force was transferred, has been guarded since last night by its special units, that is by national defense groups [grupe narodne zastite]. The special forces of the Slovene Territorial Defense are wearing new uniforms, locally manufactured, and are armed with MGV-176

automatic weapons with a laser-aiming system which have been manufactured for some time by Gorenje.

Drnovsek Appeals for 'Dignified Conduct'

AU0610164290 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1430 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] This morning, the republican Secretariat for Information published a statement by Janez Drnovsek, member of the SFRY Presidency, in connection with yesterday's events in Ljubljana.

The measures taken by the local military organs are directly connected with the conclusions of the Tuesday [2 October] session of the SFRY Presidency. As is known, Janez Drnovsek, as the representative of Slovenia, opposed these conclusions. This is a dispute between the military leadership and the SFRY Presidency on the one hand, and the Republic of Slovenia on the other. The soldiers and officers of the Yugoslav People's Army who serve in Slovenia are not participants in this dispute, and we cannot blame them for the situation that has arisen.

Janez Drnovsek therefore appeals to all the people of Slovenia to exhibit a correct and dignified conduct toward them, having understanding for the situation in which the soldiers and officers find themselves. Army representatives have publicly asserted on several occasions that they hope for a peaceful solution to the problems that have arisen.

The leadership of the Republic of Slovenia and the SFRY Presidency will without delay resume their appropriate political activities. What is urgent is that the conflict should not spread. One should, therefore, avoid any incidents or provocations.

Kucan Says Takeover 'Empty Show of Force'

AU0610171990 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1430 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] A conference of the presidents of the Slovene communes and of the city of Ljubljana was held in Ptuj this morning. The guests included Milan Kucan, president of the republican Presidency; Ciril Zlobec and Dusan Plut, members of the Presidency; and Ivan Umek, republican minister for planning. They were very cordially received by the Ptuj people.

Milan Kucan spoke to the presidents of the Slovene communes about the present sociopolitical situation in Yugoslavia and our republic. He said among other things that we are facing significant decisions which cannot be changed later.

Milan Kucan is now at a meeting of Slovene craftsmen which is being held under the motto Crafts and Entrepreneurship. Milan Kucan on this occasion addressed those present, particularly those who, as he put it, have chosen the crafts years ago and thus preserved the entrepreneurial spirit and incentive among the Slovenes even during times which were intolerable for them.

At the meeting of Slovene craftsmen in Slovenska Bistrica, Milan Kucan also referred to yesterday's events in Ljubljana and said among other things that what happened in front of the former headquarters of the republican Territorial Defense Staff was an impermissible provocation and an empty show of force. It was a fresh attempt to arrogantly dismiss the decisions of the Slovene Assembly, the democratically elected highest legal organ of authority of the Slovene people and its state.

It was an attempt to intimidate the Slovenes on the road to the affirmation of our sovereignty and statehood. Unfortunately it was neither the first nor the last such attempt. Truly fateful decisions are now before us. Let us therefore preserve dignity and reason. Let us show that we cannot be provoked by a single platoon of the Military Police. Let us tell all those who refuse to see the sad countenance of our common state that at the time when our interests are indeed endangered, we will know how to respond resolutely to the challenge and how to defend these interests successfully.

Defense Officials Claim Ljubljana 'Calm'

LD0710143590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1239 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—Ljubljana is calm, in the wake of the entry by members of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army into the building of the republican headquarters of the Slovene Territorial Defense Force, where they are still located. There is no evidence of increased tension, according to Janez Jansa, republican secretary for the national defense in Slovenia, and Igor Bavcar, republican secretary for internal affairs, who spoke today at a news conference convened at the initiative of journalists.

According to their words, the talks with Army representatives over the last few days have resulted in an agreement that the situation should be calmed down, and open questions resolved through talks. This is in the interest of both parties, it was stated. The organs of Internal Affairs of Slovenia knew as early as Thursday, Igor Bavcar claims, about "certain movements of some People's Army units." This was perceived as the beginning of an action to enter republican defense headquarters. We were thoroughly monitoring events, believing no additional measures were needed. An hour after "the episode on Prezikhov Street" where the republican defense headquarters were situated until recently, we informed the director of Sloven Television, Igor Bavcar says. These words of his at the start of the news conference only provoked journalists' complaints that the reporting about this event was "unprofessional, confusing, and resulted in information damage at a later stage."

Igor Bavcar also pointed out the increased concern and mistrust among the international public brought about by, as he said, "this operetta-style action on the part of the People's Army." He illustrated his claims by an

increased number of refusals and suspensions in the businesses involving the foreign partners of Slovenia's economy.

This was triggered, Bavcar maintains, by "a long chain of information and misinformation which projects a wrong picture of Slovenia before the international public."

The composed stature of the people of Ljubljana, Jansa added, probably surprised even the Army representatives, something that made them acknowledge that no use of force would yield results.

The republican defense headquarters in Slovenia has been operating since Monday in the building of the Republican Secretariat for National Defense. It is being safeguarded by special units of the Territorial Defense Force of Slovenia, that is, by groups of national defense. "Any attempt by the Army to enter it will be countered with arms," Jansa said.

Slovenia Issues Threat To Leave Foreign Ministry

LD0810182290 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1533 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—Secretary for Foreign Relations of Slovenia Dimitrije Rupel said on Monday [8 October] that the republic would recall its representatives from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs if it "does not take into consideration the interests of Slovenia."

Rupel told a press conference in Ljubljana that Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar had not taken him into Yugoslavia's delegation to the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) preparatory meeting in New York. He added that the Austrian foreign minister had made it possible for him to attend the meeting.

Rupel indicated that Slovenia would soon send letters to the foreign ministers of the CSCE member countries, requesting inclusion in the work of the organization, as it is concerned with European cooperation on "regional or popular principles." Slovenia wants to attend the CSCE's meeting in Paris and to be included in the Yugoslav delegation, he added.

Under the Yugoslav Constitution, the country's foreign policy is the concern of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs which is made up of representatives of all Yugoslav republics and provinces. Separate participation of republican delegations in international conferences at which the country is represented by the Federal Foreign Ministry was not practised so far.

Markovic, Peterle Discuss Recruitment, Service

LD0810213190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—Lojze Peterle, president of the Slovene Executive Council, has informed

journalists that it was agreed at today's meeting with Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic that the Slovene Government prepare a detailed report for the FEC on the course of implementation of the agreement on ways for Slovene recruits to do their national service in the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] so that some inaccuracies relating to the subject can be clarified.

In the course of today's meeting with FEC President Markovic, the president of the Slovene Government asked that Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, visit Slovenia so that, as Peterle put it, we can hold direct talks about all open issues.

Lojze Peterle, president of the Slovene Executive Council, stated that today's meeting between the FEC president and him was held at the initiative of Ante Markovic, who wanted to find out for himself how Slovenia envisages the enforcement of the recently adopted amendments to the Slovene Constitution, especially concerning the issue of recruits.

According to Peterle, in the course of the talks, Ante Markovic noted the need for relations in Yugoslavia to be regulated in a democratic manner, through dialogue and observance of constitutionality. Markovic also said that the FEC has asked the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia to assess whether the new Slovene amendments are in accordance with the SFRY Constitution.

Lojze Peterle said that the Slovene Government supports the stands of Ante Markovic and the FEC and it appreciated their readiness to resolve certain issues in a democratic and peaceful way. The Slovene Government, however, is surprised that the same readiness is not shown by the section of the FEC represented by National Defense Secretary Vedjko Kadijevic.

Lojze Peterle expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that for the third time Kadijevic had failed to attend talks between top officials of the Slovene Government and the FEC.

Ante Markovic explained, according to Peterle, that Veljko Kadijevic had not been invited to today's meeting.

Lojze Peterle disagreed with a remark that the Slovene side had failed to adhere to an agreement between the FEC and the Slovene Government on military recruits. He also described as untrue claims that the new amendments to the Slovene Constitution were already used this year when recruits were sent to do their military service although it was envisaged that they would come into effect after 1 January 1991.

Peterle also said during the talks that the Slovene Government agreed with Markovic's view about the need to give priority to global issues. However, according to Peterle, the issue of the Yugoslav People's Army in new sociopolitical circumstances should also be considered in that framework.

Tudjman Allegedly Asks Austria To Host Talks

AU0710151290 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG
in German 7 Oct 90 p 2

[Report by K. Seinitz, C. Pani, and W. Dengel: "Exclusive Interview With Croatia's President Franjo Tudjman: 'Austria Would Be the Best Place for a Peace Conference on Yugoslavia'"]

[Text] Zagreb/Ljubljana—In an interview with NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG journalists, Croatia's President Franjo Tudjman made a dramatic appeal for mediation by Austria in the crisis in Yugoslavia.

Professor Tudjman: "Here it is no longer possible to talk to the Serbs. All governments in Europe should, however, be interested in defusing the conflict here, which might turn into a terrible war. Therefore, we ask Austria for help, for instance by being the site of a Yugoslav peace conference. The Vienna Hofburg Palace would be a good place."

"Millions of Refugees"

"If, for instance, Foreign Minister Mock, who recently spoke very well about the situation in Yugoslavia, were to chair the conference and the French and the Americans were there as observers, it might be possible to negotiate a new Yugoslav peace system between Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. This would be a great task for Austria!"

President Tudjman's close adviser Darko Bekic adds: "Such a mediation would also be in Austria's very own interest. Because if war breaks out here, 300,000 refugees would flow into Austria within 24 hours and the flood of Yugoslavs into Europe would rise to 3 to 4 million within a few days! A total of 50,000 to 60,000 people would die in Yugoslavia."

UN Peacekeeping Force?

"Therefore, an international peacekeeping force for the areas of crises in Yugoslavia should be established. Because this is a hot powder keg right in the middle of Europe!"

In the meantime, the lieutenant general in the "Fifth Military District" of Yugoslavia, which comprises Croatia and Slovenia, openly threatened interference by the Army. If the military is "insulted and provoked" any further: "The Army would act radically and comprehensively!"

Seeks To 'Internationalize' Problem

LD0710111490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Vienna, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—Croatia's President Franjo Tudjman advocates "the convening of a peace conference on Yugoslavia" in Vienna, and suggests Austria as its chairman, and France and the United States as observers.

In an interview published today in the Vienna daily NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG, Tudjman says that all Europe's governments should be interested in removing the conflict from Yugoslavia, which otherwise—he stated—"may evolve into a terrible war."

Tudjman is of the opinion that "the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs could reach a new Yugoslav peace agreement" at the suggested conference in Vienna.

The article also cites the stand of Tudjman's adviser, Bekic, that an "international peace corps" should be allocated to Yugoslavia's crisis-stricken areas because this is "Europe's smouldering powder keg."

Propositions to internationalize Yugoslavia's problems are addressed to Austria, whose officials have recently been saying that Yugoslavia will "be solving its problems on its own."

Cabinet Denies Report, Interview

LD0710184190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Zagreb, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—The cabinet of the Croatian president denied this afternoon that President Dr. Franjo Tudjman gave an interview to the Viennese daily NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG, or received any journalists from this paper. President Tudjman's cabinet denies all statements ascribed to Dr. Tudjman in the daily, and assesses that this is "a big lie and an abuse of the journalist profession".

The denial of Dr. Tudjman's cabinet, which is carried by HINA [Croatian News Agency], goes on to say that the NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG journalist, Pandi Dangel, contacted the president's adviser for foreign relations through the Ministry of Information. "In an informal talk he commented on a statement by Alois Mock, Austrian minister for foreign affairs.

The denial says in its conclusion that "the Republic of Croatia president's cabinet expresses its astonishment at and resolutely distances itself from such an abuse of the journalist profession and the NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG paper."

Petrinja People Said in Hiding; Arms Not Returned

AU0510162390 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Milos Rajkovic report from Petrinja—live]

[Text] That peace here is only illusory is best shown by the fact that a considerable number of people are still hiding in the Banija mountains, fearing police reprisals. Several distinguished Serbs are still in prison. They include Dusan Precanica, vice president of the Petrinja Communal Assembly; Ljuban Loncarevic, head of the communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs; and Adam Kalambura, one of the Gavrilovic Meat Plant directors.

On the other hand, the people are not bringing back the weapons belonging to the reserve militia which were seized last Friday [5 October]. Only in Dvor na Uni, one light machine gun and three rifles were brought back, which is disproportionate to the quantities of weapons taken away.

However, thanks to the fact that the special units have been withdrawn to Zagreb, there have been no open clashes. Economic collectives, schools, and other institutions work normally. However, additional tension has been generated by strange incidents at the session of the Croatian Assembly yesterday. All this assumes special weight here and increases fear among the Serbian populace.

It seems that the time for political talks is now coming with the full participation of federal organs. Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the SFRY Presidency, visited Petrinja yesterday evening. Following talks with the leading people of the commune and representatives of the Croatian authorities, he did not hide his optimism.

A delegation of the Federal Executive Council headed by Aleksandar Mitrovic, vice president of the federal government, is here today. The others on the delegation are Bozo Marendic, federal secretary for development; Stevo Miljanic, federal secretary for agriculture; as well as Ivan Erzen and Petar Misovic, deputy and assistant federal secretaries for internal affairs. They are conducting talks with the representatives of the Petrinja Commune on the current political security situation as well as on the opportunities for greater economic development in the region.

Josip Boljkovac, Croatian minister for internal affairs, and Petar Kriste, Croatian minister for trade, also taking part in the discussions which continue behind closed doors.

It has been announced that a similar discussion will also be held at Dvo na Una today.

Interior Minister Urges Weapons' Return

LD0610032590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2302 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Petrinja, Yugoslavia, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—What is necessary for the full settlement of the situation in parts of Croatia where unrests broke out last week is an urgent return of the weapons taken away by force from the police reservists—Minister of Interior of the Yugoslav republic of Croatia Josip Boljkovac told newsmen here today.

Boljkovac appealed to those who seized the arms (members of the Serbian minority population in Croatia) to return voluntarily the weapons they had "taken away in a state of euphoria" from police stations. He stated that he would not be in favour of punishing them although they had committed "a crime of rather heavy proportions."

The Croatian minister of interior praised the conduct of the Army, whose "members were fair and dignified and did all for the situation to calm down."

In fear of reprisals by the Croatian special police units, a number of petrinja Serbs had sought refuge in local barracks.

Official Urges Peace During Dvor na Uni Meeting

*LD0610151790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Text] Dvor na Uni, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—The theft of weapons, erection of barricades, the mining of railway lines, and taking to the woods cannot be supported, but the present government in Croatia must also ensure peace for its citizens. No one has the right to endanger the sovereignty of citizens.

This was stressed by Federal Executive Council [FEC] Vice President Aleksander Mitrovic in talks with the leadership and party representatives of Dvor na Uni municipality, which ended late last night. Mitrovic warned that among the Serbs in Croatia deep mistrust of the new government had been created and the rapid changes have given rise to unrest among them. The new government must create confidence among the people, but not by force. The special police were not the solution, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia must remove from itself the blot caused by what was done to individuals. Mitrovic appealed, in conclusion, for more meetings, talks, and agreements, calling on the people to return weapons, put a stop to guards, and to return to work.

Croatian Minister of Internal Affairs Josip Boljkovac stressed that he is against all those who negate all that has been achieved so far, because this has been at great cost. He expressed the view that Croatia must devote attention to the underdeveloped regions, also mentioning the arrival of foreign capital. He noted that, for this, normal conditions must be created without shooting and barricades. He agreed that Serbs in Croatia must be guaranteed their right to their own culture, alphabet, and everything else, but they must also observe the constitution and laws of the republic. In conclusion, he said that Croatia will do everything to ensure the peace and security of all citizens in the republic.

Municipal Assembly President Simo Rajsic condemned the action of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs, which, he said, sent special police armed to the teeth against the empty-handed people. By their actions and behavior the special police offended the pride of the Serbian people, Rajsic stressed, rejecting the claim that someone is manipulating them. He also noted the wretched state of economic development in this region and the economic blockade which has been experienced in the municipalities where Serbs are in the majority since the new Croat government came to power. He said some public newspapers in Croatia were encouraging

division among nations and poisoning intranational relations, and mentioned Croatian Television in particular.

Stevo Orlovic, chairman of the municipal committee of the Yugoslav Democratic Party [Jugoslovenska Demokratska Stranka] stressed that the Serbian people in Croatia are against a confederation and that they see the guarantee of a peaceful existence in a united Yugoslavia, while Bogdan Vajagic, chairman of the municipal committee of the Serbian Democratic Party [Srpska Demokratska Stranka], asked what kind of democracy it was that proclaimed a legal organization such as his as terrorist and Chetnik. The leader of the Croatian Democratic Community in Dvor na Uni, Franjo Juranovic, condemned the forceful seizure of arms and referred to those acting as guards as the dregs of the Serbian nation.

Also taking part in the talks were Stevo Mirjanic, Bozo Marendic, Petar Kriste, and others. The FEC delegation then set off from Dvor na Uni in the early hours of the morning for Knin, while the members of the Croatian Government returned to Zagreb, since during the talks a telegram arrived from the municipal leadership in Knin saying that only members of the federal government could attend the talks.

Mitrovic Meets With Serb Officials in Dvor na Uni

*LD0610155690 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1204 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Text] Dvor na Uni, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—Serbs living in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia have come to distrust strongly the new republican authorities, which have made the Serbian population uneasy by introducing changes too quickly. The new Croatian authorities and the ruling Croatian Democratic Union must win the trust of the people, but not by force—Yugoslav Federal Vice-Premier Aleksandar Mitrovic said here yesterday.

Late last night, Mitrovic spoke here with politicians and party leaders of Dvor na Uni and Croatian Government representatives. Dvor na Uni is one of the towns in Croatia where Serbs make up the majority population and where special Interior Ministry units intervened against Serbs who had opposed the removing of arms from police reservists.

The special police units were no solution, Mitrovic underscored, and the Croatian Interior Ministry must remove the stain from what it has done to some people.

Mitrovic appealed for more talks and negotiations, calling on the people to return the weapons, withdrawn guards and return to work. No-one has the right to threaten the sovereignty of the citizens, Mitrovic pointed out, but added that the seizing weapons, barricades, mining of railways, and hiding in forests are no answer and cannot be supported.

Croatian Minister of the interior Josip Boljkovac said that the rights Serbs in Croatia to their own culture,

writing, and everything else must be secured, but that they must respect the constitution of the Republic. Croatia will do its utmost to protect the peace and security of all the citizens in the Republic of Croatia, Boljkovac said.

Dvor na Uni Mayor Simo Rajsic condemned the action of the Croatian Interior Ministry which was a blow to the self-respect of the Serbian nation. He indicated the sad state of the economy in his municipality and especially pointed out the effects of the economic blockade of this region which came about with the new authorities in Croatia.

Dvor na Uni Reportedly Quiet; 5 Released

AU0510155790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] All is quiet in Dvor na Uni today. Schools and enterprises are operating normally. The five Dvor people arrested seven days ago were released from custody yesterday evening and will be tried while free. Around noon, 13 militiamen from Sisak arrived as reinforcements to the communal militia station. It has been announced that a federal delegation is to visit the Dvor commune this afternoon and to talk with communal leaders.

Croat 'Anarchy' Described by Austrian Camera Team

AU0610194890 Vienna Television Service in German
1830 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Friedrich Orter report from Belgrade]

[Text] [Announcer Horst-Friedrich Mayer] In the Croatian areas inhabited primarily by Serbs open anarchy obviously reigns. Today my colleague Friedrich Orter and his camera team were detained by armed Serbs for eight hours. The technical equipment and already used video tapes were taken away from them—proof of how dangerous the situation has become. Friedrich describes the dramatic hours he and his colleagues went through:

[Orter] This morning we started taking pictures in the area around Knin, where bomb attacks had taken place last night, when we were attacked by two armed men on a barricade. They forced us to give our equipment to them, and then took the film and the camera away to Knin. They then took us to a road barricade, where we were held hostage by 20 armed men for almost the entire day. We were not permitted to contact anyone. In short: The situation resembles anarchy.

The Serbian-dominated police look on, the Croatian police look away, and the self-appointed territorial defenders are playing Robin Hood in a boisterous and martial manner. They fired shots around us all day, trying to intimidate us with this, and this Serbian quality product [a bullet is shown] also paralyzes their readiness for work.

What saved us in the end was the fact that these highwaymen like to take to the bottle to raise their courage. After about eight hours we seized a favorable moment and were able to escape. However, they threw stones at us—fortunately, they did not shoot.

Actually, it is a tragic situation. In Belgrade one hears again and again that Serbia, too, is on the path toward the new Europe. However, if individual Serbs, like the heroes of Knin, continue in this way, I am afraid that Serbia will arrive there none too soon.

Manolic Promises Securing of Traffic, Supplies

LD0610215790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—President of the Croatian Executive Council Josip Manolic tonight announced that regular road traffic in the republic will be secured and the population provided with supplies with more resolve and that these will be defended by "slightly tougher means than those utilized so far."

Manolic said this in "The Interview of the Week," broadcast every Saturday by Croatian Television during its main evening news program.

In Manolic's view it would be wrong to conclude that the crux and core of this problem is situated in those municipalities of Croatia where Serbs live. The crisis in Yugoslavia is at the heart of the problem, Manolic said and stressed that the situation in the country must be resolved first, that is, one must decide what sort of Yugoslavia one wants. [passage omitted]

Croat Assembly Head: Rebellion 'Will Be Crushed'

LD0610224990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2138 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Pula, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—The work on Croatia's new constitution is completed and it will enable Croatia to be a sovereign and independent state with its own armed forces and diplomatic representatives. At the same time, a draft confederal agreement has been finalized with Slovenia which will be presented to the other republics. This agreement should finally solve the Yugoslav state crisis, Vladimir Seks, vice president of the Assembly of Croatia, stressed this at the annual assembly of the Pula municipal branch of Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] tonight.

In Seks's words, Croatia favors the creation of an alliance of independent states within which the Croatian republic, as a free and sovereign state, will have all the state attributes pertaining to France, Italy, and Germany today.

In the next few months the other republics and the federation as a whole should accept or decline this offer by Croatia. In the event of this offer being turned down the confederal agreement and the new Croatian constitution will establish in their final provisions—and this

will be carried out, Seks stressed—that Croatia will become independent. He added that Croatia acknowledges the right of each republic to choose its own path.

Resuming his address, Seks reflected on the policy which, as he put it, tries to divert Croatia's peoples and pull them back into a state of civil war. Such a policy threatens not only the Croatian people and other nations and nationalities but most of all the Serbian people in Croatia. Therefore, Seks stresses, the sooner the Serbian people in Croatia understand that they should reject this policy, the one driving them to war against the Croatia people and their own homeland, the better.

Nonetheless, if we want to preserve the Croatian state's authority and self-respect and peaceful coexistence among all its citizens, Seks underlined, rest assured—he emphasised it to the participants in the HDZ assembly of Pula—that in the coming days the Croatian state will crush the armed rebellion in Croatia and place the ringleaders precisely where they belong.

These people in Knin will definitely respect the Croatian banner, Seks said, adding that it is necessary to secure peaceful coexistence among citizens in Croatia and this is why it could not be tolerated that the Croatian people in some areas feel worse off than they had at the time of occupation.

The rebellion in Croatia, Seks said, will be crushed by all the means available to the Croatian state. If police methods fail to resolve this situation, then the Assembly and Presidency of Croatia will mobilize the entire Croatian nation, Vice President of the Croatian Assembly Vladimir Seks said at the annual assembly in Pula.

Delegation Says Conflict 'Imposed From Outside'

LD0810220390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1754 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Petrinja, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—The conflict between Croats and Serbs in Petrinja is fabricated and imposed from outside. There is no such conflict. The situation in which political blindness prevails is being used masterly.

This was stated at today's meeting between the delegation of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber on one hand, and representatives of Petrinja municipality and officials of parties active in this town on the other.

The delegation of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, headed by Luka Djukanovic [name as received], will visit Dvor na Uni this evening and Titova Korenica, Donji Lapac, and Knin tomorrow.

Croat Official Denies Serbian Reports on Police

LD0810123690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1146 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Zargeb, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—There is not a single ethnic Albanian in the Croatian special police, undersecretary in the Croatian Foreign Ministry Milan Brezak told the Zagreb weekly DANAS in an interview published today.

Brezak denied reports in the Serbian press that the Croatian police hired large numbers of ethnic Albanians from Kosovo who were sacked there following the introduction of special measures by the Serbian authorities.

According to Brezak, after the arrival of the new authorities in Croatia, the police hired 600 people, among them Croats, Serbs and Moslems, but no ethnic Albanians.

Brezak also denied reports in the Serbian press that the new authorities in Croatia recruited former criminals to the police.

Some Serbian newspapers said that policemen of Serbian nationality were sacked when the new authorities took over in Croatia after the spring elections, won by Franjo Tudjman's Croatian Democratic Union.

Brezak told DANAS that around, 1,000 people left the police force of their own free will and that they were not all Serbs. He said that Serbian policemen had not been harassed by authorities in Croatia.

Knin Assembly Says Croat Delegation Not Welcome

LD0610104890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Knin, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Knin Municipal Assembly demands that the delegations of the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council, [FEC] which are to visit this municipality tomorrow, should not be joined by members of the Croatian Assembly and the Croatian Government.

The Presidium of the Knin Municipal Assembly today sent a telegram to the Assembly of the Republic of Croatia informing the Assembly that tomorrow, 6 October, it will not be able to receive any other delegation except the one headed by Presidency member Dr. Vasil Tupurkovski and the delegation of the FEC headed by Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandar Mitrovic.

That means, practically, that the Presidency of the Knin Municipal Assembly is not ready to have talks tomorrow with representatives of the republican government and the Croatian Assembly.

"We shall not be able to control the hostility of the people toward their presence at this moment" says the telegram signed by Knin Municipal Assembly President Dr. Milan Babic, which was broadcast this afternoon by the Knin Serbian Radio, immediately following a session of the Presidium of the municipal Assembly.

The telegram says that the presidium of the Knin Municipal Assembly will be ready to have talks with the delegation of the Republic of Croatia at a later date, maybe next week.

At the same session the Presidium of the Knin Municipal Assembly joined numerous condemnations by social, political, and economic organizations and the people of this area of the action to which Deputy Radoslav Tanjga was exposed at the session of the Croatian Assembly yesterday.

Amends Statement; New Date To Be Set

*LD0610105490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2205 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Summary] Zagreb, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—Two hours after the message from the Knin Municipal Assembly was read out to the Croatian Assembly, a correction to the original message arrived which said that there had been an "unintentional error". The new message, also signed by president of the Knin Municipal Assembly, Milan Babic, informed the Croatian Assembly, Government, and Ministry of Internal Affairs that the Knin Assembly was not able tomorrow "to receive any other delegation, because on that day we are receiving a delegation of the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council [FEC]."

The message said another date would be arranged for the visit of the Croatian Assembly delegation. "We also demand that the delegations of the Presidency and the FEC should not include members of the delegation of the Republic of Croatia, since we will not be able to control the hostility of the people to their presence on this occasion", the message said. The delegates of all three chambers of the Croatian Assembly had meanwhile condemned the content of the Knin message and proposed that the Croatian Presidency and government should send a demand to the SFRY Presidency and the FEC that "they should not take part in talks in the municipality of Knin without representatives of the Republic of Croatia".

Explosions Force Closure of Knin Rail Junction

*LD0510150490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Excerpt] Knin, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—Following a short-lived resumption in rail traffic yesterday, the Knin rail junction is again closed to traffic. After two freight trains were let through Knin on Thursday, 4 October, traffic was halted following information that the rail line was mined. Last night about 2100, an explosion was set off 27 km from Knin on the Knin-Gracac line, between the Prijevo and Pribudic stops. The explosion damaged rail tracks. Perpetrators have not yet been identified. [passage omitted]

Presidency Member Stresses Dialogue in Knin Visit

*LD0610200290 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1524 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Text] Knin, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—It is the common commitment that the current situation in Croatia and Yugoslavia can be resolved in no other but democratic way, member of the Yugoslav State Presidency Dr Vasil Tupurkovski stated today.

After a two-hour talk with representatives of the town of Knin, the centre of a Croatian region predominantly populated by Serbs and affected by inter-nationality tensions for the past month and a half, Tupurkovski said that all the participants in the talks, without exception, has agreed that dialogues were the only way to transcend the current problems.

Tupurkovski announced that another meeting of this kind would be held in a few days and that the Yugoslav State Presidency would shortly issue an official announcement on today's closed-door talks.

Tupurkovski was in Knin under the decision by the State Presidency to the end of preparing a report on the situation in Croatia's communes populated by large numbers of Serbs.

Croatia, Slovenia Issue Joint Confederacy Outline

*LD0510203190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Text] Zagreb, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—The Presidencies of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia, on the basis of their agreement reached in the SFRY Presidency in July of this year, have jointly prepared and today announced a proposal of a model for a confederal structure of relations between republics of the present SFRY.

Other republics and both provinces should, according to the same agreement of the SFRY Presidency, prepare their model of a modern federation. According to a conclusion by the Presidencies of the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia, a draft confederal model was prepared by a group of experts of both Presidencies. The model was made on the basis of a theoretical generalization of examples of confederations from history and the experiences of the EC.

Possible solutions proposed by the model do not prejudice the real interests and real possibilities for republics as potential members of the confederal agreement, and in particular they do not prejudice starting points for negotiations between interested participants, an introductory note says.

The confederal agreement (the integral text of which is carried in Vjesnik tomorrow in its supplement Panorama on Saturday [Panorama subotom]), as an act of

international law, can be concluded only between independent, sovereign states: In other words by those republics in the present SFRY which are constituted as such on the basis of peoples' right to self-determination, or which decide to establish a federation between themselves and through the federation conclude a confederal agreement with other independent states—which have been republics so far.

Taking into consideration the different interests that republics have in the present-day SFRY, and the fact that they all have a possibility of concluding—between each other—a confederal agreement, the model envisages alternatives to some solution, ranging from a minimum to a maximum degree of the realization of joint interests within the framework of confederal relations. It goes without saying that within this framework the model does not exclude other possibilities on which interested republics could reach an agreement later, at the negotiating stage.

The model contributes to a discussion and consultation about and the preparation of elements for a confederal agreement which would be discussed at a later stage. It should be taken into account that confederal relations could, in keeping with a confederal agreement and principles of international law, be regulated by agreements concluded later between those states which are members of the federation.

The analysis of real conditions for the development of these possibilities—both in certain regions and in each republic as a whole—we read in introductory notes—must give an answer to the question of whether reasons for the decision on confederation exist: in other words which interests are being realized in it, and in what way. Periodic negotiations and agreements between representatives of governments and the coordination of their activities may be realized within the framework of normal international cooperation, and in this case they are not considered a confederation.

A confederation can only be justified if its members express a permanent interest in a common regulation of issues established by a confederal agreement—on the basis of reciprocity, an agreed way of decision making, and the realization of decisions passed in this way in every member state, while preserving the sovereignty of each member state.

A future confederation should consist of a federation of sovereign states, in order that common aims can be realized.

It is assumed that the economic interest—a common market—is essential for a confederation. Inclusion in European integration processes is also in their common interest.

The confederation must also ensure that the realization of defense and security interests—that is, defense against attack from outside, or more precisely defense of the borders of all member states; must guarantee equal

standards in the protection of the human rights of the individual and all ethnic communities; and must contribute to the general strengthening of the international position of the member states in the international community.

To this end, the member states may transfer the realization of certain responsibilities to the confederal organs, whose decisions are carried out in a manner laid down by the confederal agreement.

In the Council of Ministers there is no out-voting, and all decisions, with the exception of procedural decisions, are made unanimously.

In order to maintain the cohesion of the confederation and its stability, a central place among the organs is given to the confederal court, with jurisdiction in line with the EC Court in Luxembourg.

The confederation would also have an executive commission, whose members would not receive instructions from their work from any of the member states.

The confederation could have a presidential organ which could adopt either only recommendations or decisions, according to the provisions of the agreement.

A confederation conceived in this way would be an international organization modeled on the EC.

At the same time, the confederation must be voluntary, not an imposed alliance of member states.

The member states realize in the confederal organs the responsibilities which they wish to entrust to them, and which they are willing in good faith to carry out for as long as the confederal agreement is in force, or until such time as a member state leaves the alliance.

In setting aims for the confederation, the document goes on to say, it would be good to take into account the possibility for the whole confederation becoming a member of the European Community, because it is the wish of all its potential member-states.

The confederal agreement should consist of an introduction (preamble) and the following sections: Principles, Membership, Powers, Bodies, Confederation's Financing, Succession Issues, Use of Language, and Transitional and Concluding Provisions [Nacela, Clanstvo, Nadležnosti, Organi, Financiranje saveza, Pitanja sukcesije, Uprotreba jezika i Prijelazne i Završne odredbe].

Among other things, the introduction should reconfirm faith in the moral values of European civilization; would condemn hegemony over peoples; and would reconfirm the principle of all forms of ownership, freedom of entrepreneurship and creativity, trust in common economic and social progress and the solidarity of people, maintenance of the external security of the confederation and its member-states as an aim of the alliance, and establishment of an alliance that presents a contribution

to the European security and integrational processes. It should also be stressed that the association is formed "on the basis of the inalienable right of each nation to self-determination, including a right to secession and association with other nations and states."

The Principles section consists of ten points on the obligations of member-states in view of the implementation of aims of the alliance.

The membership, according to the Membership section, differentiates original members of the agreement and those that can subsequently become members. A condition for accession to the alliance is also envisaged in the document: It is an already established democratic parliamentary system of government, which is based on free and secret elections and an already enforced right to ownership, freedoms, entrepreneurship and trade unions.

Under the agreement, suspension and exclusion from membership is envisaged in the case of persistent and systematic violations in the view of the confederal court of commitments.

The next, third section—Powers—details the area of economic relations: monetary union; policies relating to basic infrastructure in the area of traffic, communications and energy, and agriculture; regulations on competition; and so on. Recognizing that each member-state has its own Armed Forces (this element covers the period prior to possible demilitarization) there exists at the level of the confederation coordination and harmonization of defense preparations. These tasks may be organized within the framework of the Council of Ministers, which coordinates strategic issues, and of the Council of Defense Ministers, which resolves specific issues.

In the case of aggression, the presidents of the member-states create a united command of all confederal Armed Forces, which leads the defense of the confederation or one of its parts.

Every member-state ensures in the confederation the agreed size of its own Armed Forces, and guarantees the minimum established amount of resources for defense preparations.

Every member-state of the confederation is a separate subject of international law, which independently concludes international agreements. The confederation concludes international agreements within the jurisdiction established by the confederal agreements, which are, with prior consent, subject to ratification by the member-states.

Member-states have their independent diplomatic and consular—as well as economic—information and tourist missions in third countries, and could also have joint missions by agreement.

Within the framework of the federation, member-states coordinate measures intended to improve the living and working conditions of people. To this aim joint funds can be set up.

The next, fourth section deals with the confederation organs. The main organs are: a consultative parliament; a Council of Ministers; an Executive Commission; and a Confederal Court. In each member-state citizens elect—by direct secret ballot—an equal number of delegates to a consultative parliament.

The Council of Ministers would consist of one representative from each member-state. The duty of chairman would be carried out in rotation by each member of the Council of Ministers for a period of six months, in the alphabetic order of member states. The Council of Ministers would pass decisions on all issues covered by the confederal agreement and its addenda which call for decision making. It could make over to the Executive Commission the duty of implementing the regulations which the council passes.

In order that the federation is maintained and the goals contained in the agreement implemented, the Executive Commission would be in charge of the application of provisions of this agreement and its addenda, as well as the measures which other organs of the federation pass or are committed to pass in accordance with this agreement.

The duty of the Confederal Court would consist, among other things, of ensuring that laws are adhered to, and of interpreting and applying the confederal agreement and its addenda. It would consist of 15 judges elected among people of the highest moral quality.

Depending on the character of other joint goals of permanent nature, the confederation would—the document further reads—set up other organs and organizations: a development bank, purpose funds for agreed projects, an institute for standards, and an institute for weights, measures and precious metals.

The seats of confederal organs would be situated in various cities, in accordance with an agreement between all member-states.

Each member-state would cede premises and buildings, and finance the maintenance and administration of the joint body of the federation (consultative parliament, Council of Ministers, Executive Commission, joint leadership, military-political council, etc.) whose seat is on its territory.

All problems of secession brought about by the restructuring of the Yugoslav Federation into a confederation would be regulated by an agreement based on universally-accepted principles of international law, codified by numerous conventions.

The confederal agreement would regulate the principles of the secession of states in case one country ceases to be a member of the confederation.

The languages of all member-states would be in official use in confederal organs and bodies. All documents of the confederal organs and verdicts of the confederal court will be in all languages.

1. The countries, members of the alliance, and parties to this agreement should ratify the agreement and carry out its provisions in accordance with their constitutional regulations. Instruments of the ratification should be placed with the government of one of the member-states. The agreement should come into force between countries which ratify it on the date of the placement of the instruments of ratification.

2. After this agreement has been in force for ten (or five?) years, or at any time after that, countries—members of the alliance—could at a request of any of them hold a consultative meeting in order to review this agreement or to dissolve the alliance.

3. Depending on the further development and expansion of European integration, countries—members of the alliance—can even before the aforementioned date, individually or together, by their own decision or by a decision of a Council of Ministers, leave or dissolve the alliance and ask for accession to the European Community.

Albanians 'Refuse To Work' Under Serbian Laws

LD0810175990 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1527 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pristina, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—A total of 10,549 ethnic Albanians left work of their own will over the past three months in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo and Metohija Province either as a result of political commitment or under pressure from the leadership of the independent trade unions and ethnic Albanian "alternative" organizations.

The figure was considerably below the one the ethnic Albanian leaders were telling the world and the rest of Yugoslavia. They claim that the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia—to which Kosovo and Metohija belong—has suspended a total of 28,000 ethnic Albanians.

Provincial Secretary for Labor, Health Care and Social Policy Dusan Celic has categorically denied that suspensions were involved. He described the situation as self-imposed leaving of work, after prior refusal of ethnic Albanians to carry out their tasks at work and come to work because of the measures Serbia was implementing in Kosovo and Metohija following recent unrests and attempts on the part of ethnic Albanian separatists to secede the province from Serbia and proclaim it a republic.

By signing statements saying they refuse to work under "Serbian laws," a total of 8,652 ethnic-Albanian workers left the work force over the past three months, including 153 people in managerial positions.

As many as 433 left the provincial organs, 350 officials left the local municipal authorities, while in Radio Television Pristina the figure is 1,225.

The leadership of the so-called Independent Trade Union of Ethnic Albanians has of late altered its stand and called on ethnic Albanians to not leave work.

This is seen in Pristina as a fear that the trade union leaders' previous calls for a political strike may bounce back at them, something there have already been certain signs of.

'Serbian Royalist Bloc' Results From SNO Split

LD0810043490 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1827 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—A new political party has emerged out of a split in the "Serbian National Renewal" (SNR) [Srpska Narodna Obnova—SNO] (SNR), one of the parties set up recently in the Republic of Serbia.

The breakaway group, headed by the SNR hitherto Vice-President and Lawyer Mihajlo Mladenovic and by SNR ex-Secretary Aleksandar Spasic, in Belgrade today held an assembly founding the new party entitled the "Serbian Royalist Bloc" (SRB).

The Serbian Royalist Bloc, according to its program, is the national political party the aim of which is to restore the kingdom of Serbia under the Karageorgevich dynasty within its historic and ethnic boundaries.

Mihajlo Mladenovic and Aleksandar Spasic were elected by acclamation as party president and secretary-general.

Bosnian Presidency Debates Constitutional Crisis

LD0510184990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—The program of activities for the implementation of changes in constitutional relations in the SFRY to resolve the constitutional crisis, which the Yugoslav Presidency has sent to the Federal Assembly for consideration, does not reflect the general mood and level of interest by all in remaining with the framework of Yugoslavia. This document—as the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina assessed at today's session, presided over by Dr. Obrad Piljak—also does not reflect the demand for jointly acceptable solutions to the open issues of the future constitutional system of the country, to be arrived at in a democratic process and with the broadest cooperation of the most responsible organs and bodies of the federation of republics and autonomous provinces.

The president of Bosnia-Herzegovina considers in this respect that the document diverges significantly from the earlier political discussions that the SFRY Presidency held in all republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. It was assessed that certain of the

proposed solutions do not, in the final analysis, lead to a way out of the crisis, but toward its even greater deepening, and to the division of Yugoslavia with Bosnia-Herzegovina, in particular, as a multinational republic.

The Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency insists that the future activities in the current constitutional changes be directed—without unnecessary complications and with greater wisdom and statesman-like responsibility, which the present situation in the country demands—toward further talks, primarily on the essence of common interests, the organization of a joint state, and the determination of joint functions which it should carry out in the interests of all its parts.

At today's session the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency established its assessments and stances with which it will acquaint the SFRY Presidency and also as soon as possible the Assembly and Executive Council of the Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In connection with the latest events in Croatia, the Presidency was informed about the initiatives and intentions of certain groups of citizens—including members of certain political parties from particular municipalities and local communities in Bosnia-Herzegovina—to form so-called voluntary detachments or units, the supposed purpose of which would be the organization of their own form of self-defense of the population from possible threats to their free and peaceful existence.

It was assessed that such and similar initiatives and intentions have no legal foundation nor real justification. The state organs of Yugoslavia and Bosnia-Herzegovina are bound to guarantee and protect citizens—and are doing so—under complex political and security conditions, in which all kinds of disinformation are intentionally being used to upset citizens and disrupt their peaceful and free existence in all environments.

The formation of such units could in such a complex political situation only have an additional negative effect on the overall situation and the security in the republic. The Presidency insists that the competent organs in the municipalities take timely and determined action to prevent such illegal attempts at organization outside the existing system of defense. The competent organs in the municipalities—says the statement from the session of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency—should guarantee the consistent observance of constitutionality and legality, and should take firm action against perpetrators of any attempt to violate them.

Bosnia's Party of Yugoslavs Adopts Stand on Goals

*LD0810042690 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1852 GMT 7 Oct 90*

[Text] Sarajevo, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—The effective political prevention of the threat of a fratricidal war, ethnic and confessional conflicts and quarrels, chauvinistic euphoria and nationalist hegemony is one of the priority

tasks of the Party of Yugoslavs from the multi-national Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

This is outlined in the party's program objectives adopted at the end of its two-day election assembly in Sarajevo.

The adopted "Sarajevo Declaration" emphasizes that the more than 500,000 members of the party will urge the inviolability of borders in Yugoslavia and equality for its citizens.

The declaration appeals on citizens of Yugoslavia not to accept the concept of divisions being offered by national parties and their leaderships. The document will be sent to the Federal Assembly.

For the Serbians Democratic Party of Mostar, which held its founding assembly today, demands for the creation of a greater Serbia in which Croats and Moslems would be minorities are equally extreme and unacceptable as are aspirations towards an independent or confederal Bosnia-Herzegovina in which Serbs and Croats would be minorities. The only formula under which not a single nation in Yugoslavia will be a national minority is, according to party leader Radovan Karadzic, a modern federation in which each nation will be able to build and control its fate in peace.

Markovic Addresses Titograd Reform Alliance Rally

*LD0710041190 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2150 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Text] Titograd, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—[Word indistinct] Yugoslavia will not be created by the power of anyone's dictatorship or as conceived by royal dynasties, by the authority of leaders or on the basis of the passions of political parties. It will be founded on the will of all its people and on a system which cannot be changed according to individual wishes—Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic said in Titograd this evening.

Markovic was speaking in the capacity of president of the Federal Initiative Committee of the Alliance of Reformist Forces of Yugoslavia at a promotion of the Alliance's Branch for Montenegro, Yugoslavia's smallest republic.

Despite various threats and unscrupulous efforts to destroy it the Alliance of Reformist Forces of Yugoslavia will be set up in all the republics and provinces, Markovic said.

The Alliance's program is according to Markovic, the only one which can by democratic and peaceful means lead Yugoslavia from one to another more modern and effective system.

The founding assembly of the Alliance of Reformist Forces for Montenegro concluded with the hope that the reformist forces would triumph and to the sounds of the Yugoslav national anthem.

Presidency Examines Federal, Confederate Proposals

AU0510190990 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] The SFRY Presidency has examined the way the concept of Yugoslavia's future constitutional setup is being prepared. Borisav Jovic, president of the Presidency, was in the chair.

It was concluded that at a public session, in which presidents of the republican and provincial presidencies would also take part, the Presidency should examine a concept of Yugoslavia's constitutional setup on the federal basis, which had been prepared by the SFRY Presidency, and a concept of the confederal agreement prepared by Slovenia and Croatia.

The Presidency has concluded that President Borisav Jovic should speak at the SFRY Assembly in mid-October and present the stances of the SFRY Presidency regarding the current political-security situation in the country, as well as the proposals on how to solve our country's constitutional crisis.

The Presidency has endorsed the report on the participation of President Borisav Jovic at the session of the UN General Assembly, as well as at the World Summit for Children.

Drnovsek Statement on Presidency Session

AU0510171690 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Statement by Janez Drnovsek, member of the SFRY Presidency, in Belgrade on 5 October—recorded]

[Text] The session of the Presidency today, in contrast to some previous ones, has not brought any new elements aggravating the political situation, especially the political situation in Slovenia. (It primarily discussed) the plan on how to accelerate the activities so that a resolution of the situation in the country may come as soon as possible. For this purpose, the SFRY Presidency will meet again on Wednesday, 10 October, together with the presidents of the republics and provinces. It should discuss both the concept of federal relations and the concept of confederal relations in a possible future common state or union.

Today, we received a joint proposal by Slovenia and Croatia on a confederal concept. The federal concept was prepared and submitted earlier. We think that in the following days, perhaps on 16 or 17 October, President of the Presidency Jovic will inform the SFRY Assembly about this and submit proposals framed by the Presidency.

It was agreed today that the session next Wednesday should also discuss the situation that arose after the adoption of the constitutional amendments at the session of the Slovene Assembly yesterday, rescinding the validity of a number of federal laws in the Republic of Slovenia. But I must say that this was not placed today in

any pronouncedly negative context, but rather in a context of the rapid resolution of the present situation and in the context of this project for a rapid transition to a confederation and possible the secession of a republic, specifically in this case Slovenia, of course.

The session will also discuss the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia approximately in the same way as the Slovene amendments.

In connection with the situation arising in Slovenia after the Yugoslav People's Army taking over the Territorial Defense Staff, the Presidency held no specific discussions today. President of the Presidency Jovic and I had a separate conversation on this, and I must say that the conversation did not contain any elements or indications for a further exacerbation of the problem. On the contrary, we both were of the opinion that a stop must be made at this point, that the Yugoslav People's Army has done what was to be expected and what in a way had to do, but that we wish—so to say on both sides—that no incidents or further conflicts that would mean an aggravation of the situation should occur. I therefore think that it is very important that this affair be discussed in a moderate way in Slovenia, too, and that we all should avoid incidents that could of course essentially exacerbate the situation.

We will try—I talked about it earlier—to find a political way out of this situation as soon as possible.

Jovic To Express Stand by 'Mid-October'

LD0610024290 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1446 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—Today's session of the Yugoslav State Presidency, chaired by President Dr Borisav Jovic, reviewed the progress of the work on the preparation of the concept of the future constitutional order in Yugoslavia.

It was concluded that the Yugoslav State Presidency at its next session, with the participation of the presidents of the republican and provincial presidencies, review the concept of the constitutional order of Yugoslavia based on a federal system, prepared by the Yugoslav State Presidency and the concept of a confederative agreement which was prepared in the Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Croatia.

The Yugoslav State Presidency concluded that Yugoslav Presidency President Borisav Jovic in mid-October present to the Federal Assembly the Yugoslav State Presidency's stands with regard to the current political-security situation in the country and the proposals for resolving the constitutional crisis in Yugoslavia.

Secretariat Reports Cuts in Federal Employment

*LD0910012590 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0046 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—The number of employed in the Yugoslav Government, federal administration organs, and federal organizations, which amounted to 14,875 towards the beginning of the year, has now been cut by 12.9 per cent for the purpose of rationalization and curbed expenditures.

The Federal Secretariat of Information, which issued the data, said that staffs were cut by 21.5 per cent in the joint and technical services of the federal government, and in the administrative organs and organizations.

There was a 28 per cent cut in the employment of the Federal Assembly, the State Presidency, the Council of the Federation, the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre, and the judiciary organs.

Drought Reduces Corn Crop; Wheat Harvest Up

*LD0810145390 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1420 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—The drought in Yugoslavia has reduced this year's corn crop to around 2.9 tonnes per hectare, the lowest in the last 20 years.

This year's total production of corn is estimated at around 6.6 million tonnes, 2.8 million tonnes or 30 percent less than last year. Compared to 1986, a record year, this year's crop is 90 percent or 5.9 million tonnes less.

However, the drought has not affected the wheat harvest, so a total yield of 6.3 million tonnes has been recorded this year, the highest in the past 20 years.

Yugoslavia had so far been an important exporter of corn but this year, the federal government has announced imports of at least 300,000 tonnes of corn.

At the same time, Yugoslavia will most likely for the first time this year, appear on the international market as exporter of wheat, as this year's crop is partially double Yugoslavia's consumption.

Decline in Soviet Oil Imports Detailed

*LD0910015190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—The Soviet Union, prompted by the reduction in its oil output, has over the last few months significantly reduced oil deliveries to Yugoslavia.

Just in July of this year, instead of the agreed 600,000 tons, only 250,000 were delivered to Yugoslavia, and in August, instead of the agreed 600,000, only 180,000 tons. There are still no data available for September, but it is estimated that the situation was even more critical in that month.

Yugoslavia agreed to import 6 million tons of oil from the USSR this year, i.e., a half of its yearly import of oil. The Soviet side recently guaranteed that the agreed amount of oil will be delivered.

The USSR will, as forecast, produce about 500 million tonnes of oil this year, which is about 100 million tons less than the year before.